The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6524. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

What Constitutes Horace Greeley's Republicanism.

Activity of Grant's Supporters on Staten Island.

More Liberal Prophecies About the State of Maine.

Sample of a Greeley and Brown Club in this State.

The State Convention of the New-York Veterans.

At the Republican Head-Quarters.

The rooms of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, presented the usual scene of activity yesterday, but there was nothing of special interest to record. The visitors were principally Republicans. Among those from the interior of New-York and other States were Messrs. Isaac Boise, Springfield, Mass., and Wm. H. Romeyn, editor Kingston *Journal*, New-York.

Mr. Chauncey J. Filley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Club, the most powerful Grant and Wilson organization in the State of Missouri, says that this Club is doing much to arouse the enthusiasm of Missouri Republicans.

Mr. Filley says that the strongest opponents of B. Gratz Brown in Missouri are his former supporters. Only five men of any prominence in Republican politics, exclusive of Carl Schurz, are in favor of his election.

Mr. Filley believes that the State will be carried for the Republicans by 25,000 majority.

Mr. Charles Hedelsteadt, editor of the Missouri *Staats-Zeitung*, is of the opinion that Grant and Wilson will poll a large German vote, and especially in St. Louis.

The Veterans' Committee were busily at work preparing the details for the grand Convention in Pittsburg in September.

The Veterans Organizing for Grant and Wilson.

In response to a call for a meeting to organize a Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club, about 200 veterans of the war assembled at the Lincoln Club Rooms, No. 12 University-place, last evening, and, after a few preliminary addresses, the "Seventh Ward Grant and Wilson Club" was formed—Capts. Jacob Gillier and Willett Ferguson being elected President and Secretary respectively, while nearly all of those present signed the roll of membership. The selection of delegates to the Soldiers' Convention at Utica was next in order. Capt. Henry C. Ovrin, Capt. James H. Stevenson and Col. B. T. Morgan were chosen. Col. Morgan then delivered a powerful address, calling upon all true soldiers and sailors, as well as citizens generally, to rally round the old standard carried by Grant and Wilson as leaders in a battle against political tricksters and office-hunters. The speaker stated that he had recently visited several portions of New-York State, and everywhere he had found the people awaking to a sense of the country's peril, and he believed that the Empire State would give Grant and Wilson a handsome majority in November. [Great applause.]

The meeting was altogether one of the most successful of its kind yet held, and the new Club may felicitate itself in possessing an unexceptionably respectable membership of earnest workers for the party in whose interest it is organized.

What Constitutes Greeley's Republicanism?

Greeley says he is no less a Republican than he was previous to his nomination by the "Sham Democracy." Perhaps this is so, in a certain sense. The question arises, how much of a Republican was he before? How much of a Republican can an avowed secessionist be? Greeley was a professed Republican, to be sure, until he joined palms with Tammany. But he was always an extremist, and busy with some fantasy that neutralized his best efforts. Those who penetrated the disguises he wore, and unraveled the tissues he wore, knew that he was diseased at heart, and would sleep his last sleep in the arms of the Democracy. He is now in that camp, cheered on by the rascals of Tammany, and the Kuklux of the South, and to pretend to be a Republican is to claim what he has forfeited now and forever.

Grant and Wilson Veterans' Club, of Richmond County, Staten Island.

In response to the call issued on the 10th inst. by Col. Drake De Kay, the soldiers and sailors of Richmond County who served during the late war met in the village of New-Brighton on Wednesday night, and organized a Veterans' Club, in support of the Republican Presidential candidates. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Admiral Thos. T. Craven; Vice-Presidents, Capt. Orville E. Jewett and Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins; Treasurer, Gen. Wm. G. Ward; Secretary, Major Sidney De Kay. After the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned, to meet on Saturday, at 8 P. M., at the Republican Hall, at New-Brighton, for the purpose of electing additional officers, delegates and committee-men.

From the reports received from various parts of the island, the veterans are nearly unanimous for Grant and Wilson. The club will probably number 500 members.

A Grant and Wilson Club Organized in a Democratic Stronghold.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club has been organized at Richmond, Staten Island. The following gentlemen have been elected officers: President, Major D. H. Cortelyou, Westfield; Vice-Presidents, Major James Guion, Southfield; R. C. Moore, Northfield; John Wilde, Middletown, and H. B. Cropsey, Westfield; Treasurer, Jas. R. Prior; Recording Secretary, Wm. C. Connor; Corresponding Secretary, Wallace Egbert. A meeting of the Club will be held on Saturday evening next, when several well-known speakers will attend. This is a Democratic district, but the Republicans are confident they can carry it this year for Grant and Wilson.

Sham News from Maine.

The Democrats received some very cheering news from Maine on Wednesday, which was duly ventilated through the *World* yesterday. It was announced that the "progress of the Liberal movement" in that State was "extremely favorable," which we set down for a modest claim; but Republicans will be surprised to learn through the same veracious sources that Gen. Grant is to have but "few supporters" in those parts in November! This would be startling if we had never heard anything like it before. There was much of this kind of prophetic assurance previous to the North Carolina election, and, in fact, its tone was preserved for several days afterward, insomuch that a large expenditure for gunpowder and other combustibles only to be obtained at the receptacles so felicitously described by Mr. Greeley, were consumed in celebrating the results, especially in the "rural districts." Now the advice that we yearn to give to those who have been duped by these false and improbable annunciations is not to waste any more money upon the intelligence conveyed through Democratic channels, either as respects Maine or any other New-England State. Let them consult the Republican papers for reliable news, and they will save themselves from being imposed on, or led into investments which will return neither interest or principal.

Trouble Brewing.

While discussing the unfortunate position in which honest Democrats find themselves since the piebald event at Baltimore, the *Alta California* says of Democrats in the aggregate, that they have not retained a rag of their old flag. They have not preserved a line of their old "Jeffersonian" pretensions. They have even ignored the "Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions," State rights, low tariff or free-trade, local self-government, and even the right of secession. All these they have turned their backs upon, however they may retain in head or heart their memory, and a covert hope for their eventual supremacy. "All, all are gone, the old familiar faces," and in their stead the Republican Gorgon stares the old Democracy in the face. There is trouble brewing.

The New-York State Veterans.

A State Convention of veterans favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson, will be held at Utica, N. Y., at 7½ P. M., Aug. 20. Each Assembly District will be entitled to the same number of delegates it sends to the Republican State Convention. The comrades are earnestly requested to organize a Veterans' Republican Club in each Assembly District, and elect delegates at once. All soldiers and sailors, whether delegates or not, are invited to attend. As soon as clubs are formed and delegates elected, the fact should at once be reported to L. E. Dudley, Corresponding Secretary, Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y.

Republican Rally in Greenwich, Conn.

The Republicans of Greenwich held a grand rally in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, Thomas Ritch, Esq., Chairman, and Mr. James H. Knapp, Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. Philip W. Holmes, Joseph E. Russell and other prominent Republicans. The Grant and Wilson Clubs of Rye and Port Chester, numbering about 100, were present. Col. Bartram, of the latter association, delivered an address, after which Mr. Ives, the President of the Rye Club, made some pertinent remarks, at the conclusion of which three cheers were given for the man who "never was beaten and never will be." In the assembly were many Democrats who will not support Greeley and Brown.

Illinois for Grant.

We notice a great rush into Illinois after speakers for a cause that may be considered *lost*—that of the Democratic ticket nominated at Baltimore. Gen. Farnsworth and others are to be dispatched to Maine and similar fields of enterprise, whence comes up the Macedonian cry of "Come over and help us." If the coalition had any purpose of contesting Illinois, they would not be sending away their "home talent" to bolster up their failing efforts in the East.

Rather Personal.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that if a man in private life should seek to conciliate those who tried to burn him out of house and home by turning his family out of doors, and inviting the incendiaries to his heart and roof, people would conclude that he was either a pusillanimous fool or a lunatic. Yet there is a striking analogy to this conduct in the proposal of the extremely liberal Republicans that follow Greeley to promote good feeling by turning the Government over to the Democrats.

Mr. Greeley as a Financier.

The Detroit *Tribune* declares that a large majority of the business men of the country, who are not generally radical partisans or active politicians, are seriously apprehensive of insecurity and instability in financial affairs consequent upon Mr. Greeley's election to the Presidency; a fact which "Liberal" Democratic journals and speakers for the most part either admit or do not deny. In this connection the *World* makes the following humiliating confession:

"We will frankly admit that we ourselves, although supporting Mr. Greeley, should be unwilling to submit the financial policy of the country to his uncontrolled personal guidance. We have been strenuously combating his economic notions ever since we came into the arena of journalism; and it would be absurd for us to profess implicit faith in his financial wisdom, when in fact we have no faith in it whatever, and never had."

Dropping "Reform."

The Detroit *Tribune* feels sure that the Cincinnati *Commercial* is again uncomfortable, because it is seriously exercised over the fact that the "Greeleyite orators and papers," as it calls them, are "losing sight of the subject of civil service reform," an "issue of the very highest importance, and demanding the most earnest attention." The *Commercial* doesn't assign any reason for this evident neglect. It wouldn't have been satisfactorily contradicted had it said that a very large number of the leading spirits in the Greeley movement in various parts of the country, can't play the rôle of "reformers" without raising a laugh or creating disgust among quiet, intelligent, respectable citizens.

The Republican State Convention.

The following delegates have been chosen to the State Convention to be held at Utica on the 21st inst.:

Monroe County—Second District, C. R. Parsons, L. H. Morgan, A. Stern, Thos. Dransfield.

Franklin County—Wm. A. Wheeler, Wells S. Dickinson, James H. Pierce.

Richmond County—C. C. Norvell, E. B. Seaman.

Wyoming County—W. H. Merrill, S. W. Tewksbury, O. L. Tozier, Davis W. Smith.

Tenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A well-attended meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 28 Avenue A, Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., in the chair. After reports from the different committees had been received and adopted, a committee of three was appointed on motion of Wm. H. Lockwood to select three delegates and alternates to the Utica State Convention. The following ticket, selected by the committee, will be voted for at the primary election to-night: Delegates—J. M. Paterson, Jr., Peter Kehr, and Frederick Flaecas. Alternates—Ferdinand Dreyer, Philip Haefele, and Adolph Kieman. A committee of twelve was appointed on public meetings. On motion of Mr. Rogers, resolutions were passed congratulating North Carolina on the recent Republican victory, and pledging the meeting to support the election of Grant and Wilson.

The Ninth Assembly District Republicans.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association was held at Bleecker Building last night, with Edward Taylor, Chairman and Geo. W. Luckey, Secretary. The following delegates and alternates were appointed to attend the Convention at Utica, on the 21st of August:

Delegates—Geo. B. Deane, Jr., Geo. E. Kasmire, James Cumming, Herman M. Meyer,

Alternates—Robert R. Carpenter, Gilbert Jackson, Wm. H. Housner, Jesse Travis.

Short addresses were made by W. J. Milliken and Dr. Shepard, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fact Followed by Threats.

The Brooklyn *Argus*, formerly, and even now, perhaps, violently Democratic, says: "It is impossible, at least it would be folly, to deny that there has been a change of tone, politically, since the days of Baltimore. We meet with more and more resolute Grant Republicans; we meet, occasionally, with Grant Democrats, men who cannot stomach and will not swallow Greeley, and there are more of our own political faith than we would like to count who will not vote at all. The news-stand people, who formerly sold fifty *Tribunes* (Greeley) and half that number of *Times* (Grant) now report the sales exactly reversed. These are facts which must not be ignored if we would win. The tide may swing again before election day, but the signs of the present time admonish us that from this date till the 5th of November there is nothing for us but work! work! work! Above all, there must be no disgusting of Democrats by the nomination of corn-fed Radicals and corporation sponges in Democratic districts—that would be an indecency that would not fail of a most signal and fitting punishment."

The Election in Utah.

Concerning the late election in Utah the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Anti-Mormon) says: "George Q. Cannon is undoubtedly the Delegate elect—so far as numbers are concerned—from Utah. Whether this election has been secured by means of a legal vote is an abstract question, and one which has little to do with the subject now before us. The vital question to be discussed is, will George Q. Cannon be allowed to take his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington? Involved in this question are two very important points: First—Are the representatives of other States and Territories prepared to give a practical recognition to polygamy? Secondly—If they are not is Mr. Cannon ready and willing to abjure it both in theory and practice? Upon these two points hangs the result of the past election. If the representatives at Washington are willing to forego their national 'prejudice' against that 'peculiar institution,' which is as anti-Christian as it is immoral and pernicious in its influences, then should Congress at once repeal all existing laws prohibiting its practice, and forever leave the Mormons to perpetuate their ancient relic in peace. But if they are not prepared to concede to the 'Saints' this 'right,' then the only alternative is for George Q. to confess his sins and ''umbly' repent, by ceasing to practice his polygamic vice, or leave the 'vacant chair' still minus an occupant and Utah unrepresented until her inhabitants are sufficiently imbued with American ideas which shall prompt them to select a representative, not only of Utah and the Mormons, but also of the national idea of government."

Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 70 Avenue D, John Hart in the chair, and after the transaction of the regular business, organized into a Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Benjamin F. Kahn was elected President, George H. Cornell Secretary, and Chester Southworth Treasurer. Delegates were also selected to attend the mass-convention of soldiers and sailors at Pittsburg on the 22d of September, viz.: John Hart and J. J. Cashman delegates, and Jacob Hess and John Brady alternates.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republicans—Men Waking Up.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night in the Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, for the nomination of delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention at Utica on the 21st inst., and for the enrollment of new members, Col. Joel W. Mason in the chair. The Chairman said that the Republican Party were always honest, and would support none but honest men. He would not say anything hard of Horace Greeley, but a man was known by his friends, and Mr. Greeley's friends now were the men he had denounced as blacklegs, thieves and murderers. He need not say any more, but would order a large number of copies of the campaign edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which so ably reviewed the career of the different candidates.

Mr. Carl Damm, as a German, wished to state that the petition presented by Gov. Hoffman, purporting to have been signed by eighteen thousand Germans, asking for the nomination of Horace Greeley, was a forgery. They never signed such a document; but the eighteen thousand and more who joined with Sigel last Fall to crush Tammany would join him this year and vote for Grant. [Applause.]

The names of eighty new members were here handed in for enrollment, among them being those of Mr. Edward Meek, late Treasurer of the Greeley organization of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and Mr. Wm. T. Graff, late member of the General Committee of the Greeley Republicans from the Seventeenth Assembly District, whose names were received with cheers.

Mr. Graff made an explanation of his connection with the Greeley Republicans for the last two years, and stated that when he, as well as other stanch Grant men—of whom there were many in the Greeley Republican ranks—saw that Mr. Greeley was merely the tool of the Democratic Party, and knew that whatever success was achieved by Mr. Greeley would be a victory for the Democrats, he thought it high time for him to show that he was not a believer in this unholy alliance.

The following ticket, recommended by the Committee appointed for that purpose, will be elected to-night:

For Delegates—Col. Joel W. Mason, Benjamin K. Phelps, and David B. Mellish. For Alternates—Charles A. Flammer, Benjamin F. Frieley, and Samuel Minnes.

After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Local Notes.

A German Grant and Wilson ratification meeting for the Eighth Assembly District was held at Pythagoras Hall last night.

There was a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting and banner raising, last evening, at No. 331 Myrtle-avenue, between Cumberland-street and Carleton-avenue.

Hon. John S. Marcy, Sheriff Perkins and Orville B. Skeely, Esq., of Suffolk County, indignantly deny the statement of the *Sun* and *World* that they are in favor of Greeley.

A vote for President, taken on the 3 o'clock train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a few days ago, resulted as follows: Grant, 290; Greeley, 171. The canvassers were one Grant and one Greeley man.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Second Assembly District, Mr. A. Machemer presiding, held a meeting at No. 14 North William-street last evening, and enrolled a number of new members.

A German Grant and Wilson Club for the Eleventh Assembly District, Twentieth Ward, was formed at No. 346 Eighth-avenue last night, and a Committee of Organization was appointed, composed of Messrs. F. Schoenhoff, L. Massius and L. Bartheldes.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized at Sunbury, Penn., in Northumberland County, with one hundred members. The Republicans mean to work and expect to carry the county by an overwhelming majority. Greeley men are scarce at Sunbury.

Three Democratic Grant and Wilson Clubs, organized in the Eighteenth Ward, reported their lists of membership last evening, at the Republican Head-quarters of the Sixteenth Assembly District, No. 230 Third-avenue, desiring to co-operate with that body during the campaign.

The Eighteenth Ward Grant and Wilson Democratic Club was organized last evening at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and reported a list of over 100 members on their roll. Preparations were inaugurated for the raising of a transparency in front of the Club-room.

The Third District Convention of Westchester County was held at the Exchange Hotel, Peekskill, yesterday, to elect delegates to the Utica Convention. The following were elected: Hon. David W. Travis, Hon. George A. Brandreth, and Odell Close. Alternates—William H. Hudson, Joseph H. Palmer, and William Sea.

At the Republican County Convention held at Riverhead, Long Island, on Monday, to elect delegates to represent the county in State Convention at Utica on the 21st, Stephen B. French, George H. Shepard, Edward T. Moore, and John S. Marcy were elected delegates, and the following alternates: J. Albert Wells, G. M. Tilerton, H. Y. Sweezy, J. H. Perkins.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, of Rye, N. Y., numbering some sixty-five men in uniform, were stoned in Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday evening, while on their way to the train returning home, by some of Horace Greeley's friends, who, Kuklux fashion, seemed desirous to vent their spleen on the colored members of the Club. Five members were slightly injured.

The German Greeley and Brown meeting at Newark on Wednesday evening was a complete failure. Not more than 120 persons were present at any time, and a good proportion of these were not Germans. Of the Germans present, the majority consisted of old Democrats, who repudiated the name of "Liberal Republicans," applied to them by some of the speakers imported from New-York.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fourth Assembly District, Seventh Ward, met last evening at No. 115 East Broadway, and elected the following delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention at Utica: Delegates—Sergt. Richard Dalton, Capt. T. H. C. Kinkaid. Alternates—Hans Powell, M. D., Capt. Joseph Hadfield.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club, of the Second Assembly District, met last evening at No. 163 Duane-street, Mr. Henry V. Crawford in the chair, and elected Col. M. W. Burns and Capt. Joseph Scully delegates, and Messrs. Edward Oelsner, Jr., and Wm. Ryan alternates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held in Utica on the 20th inst.

A meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, of the Sixth Assembly District, was held last evening at No. 400 Grand-street, the President, Mr. Daniel F. Cromley, in the chair. Between 80 and 100 new members signed the roll, the total number now being over 400. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to raise a banner.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized at Hastings, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, 14th inst. T. H. Wagstaff was elected President; Abm. Carpenter, Secretary; J. V. Dorland, Treasurer. A stirring address was delivered by D. O. Bradley, Esq., of Dobb's Ferry, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for "the man who has never yet been beaten."

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District, at the rooms of the Republican Association, No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, elected as delegates to the Utica Convention: Gen. Joseph C. Pinkney, Capt. John J. Kehoe, Major Peter Rafferty. Alternates—Col. Francis Page, Capt. John Baier, Col. A. H. Mulligan. Over fifty new names were added to the roll. The meeting was addressed by Col. A. H. Mulligan on the subject of the coming strife.

A number of the Labor Reformers, who recently met at Germania Hall, in this City, have issued a circular calling for a meeting, to take place, as originally intended, in Philadelphia, on Aug. 22, 1872. It appears that the President, E. M. Chamberlain, has, since the meeting in New-York, issued another call indefinitely postponing the date of the Philadelphia meeting. The majority favor holding the Convention on the date mentioned. The object of the Convention is, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Review of the Political Situation in the Keystone State.

Cheering Accounts from all the Counties.

Active Canvass of the State by the Republican Committee—Extensive Preparation Being Made for the Coming Campaign.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1872.

"Things are red hot and we are getting them up to white heat," wrote an active Republican today to the State Committee, thus aptly taking from his daily toil in a rolling-mill a figure of speech that correctly describes the political condition of the State.

For various reasons that need not be recalled the Republicans everywhere have had grave fears about Pennsylvania. The great weight of her twenty-nine votes in the Electoral College, the extreme importance of her State election in October in determining the result of the Presidential struggle, and the scarcely denied disaffection which was so prevalent among the Republicans immediately after the nomination of their State ticket at Harrisburg on the 8th of April, all combined to make the Keystone State an object of extreme solicitude to the Republicans all over the land. In addition, those who came here from all parts of the Union to attend the National Convention on the 5th of June, took away with them doleful accounts of the situation. Forney was filling the land with his bellowings against the State ticket, and its most sanguine friends could not say what effect this was having upon its prospects, while its moderate advocates shook their heads dolefully and said matters looked dark. It was this view that the national delegates carried all over the country, and it is this view, with the boastings of Alexander McClure, which nobody has taken the trouble to puncture, that have induced many very sensible people to entertain doubts.

CAUSES OF DOUBT.

Yet nothing could be further from the truth, and it is evident from his letter, published yesterday, that Mr. Greeley is far too shrewd a politician to be deceived by the bombastic claims of his friends, and knows, as is generally known in the State, that Pennsylvania is already lost to him. It cannot be denied that for some weeks after the Harrisburg Convention, there was little in the prospect to encourage Republicans. Immediately after the nomination of Gen. John F. Hartranft a bitter personal warfare was opened upon him within his own party, and it was generally felt throughout the State that the choice of a candidate was an unfortunate one. He had been a splendid soldier and was filling the civil office of Auditor-General with credit, but he was supposed to be the favorite of a "Ring," and there was an impression that his nomination had been accomplished by the tricks of wire-pullers, and was in no sense the result of a popular feeling in his favor. This idea was sedulously spread by his enemies, and his withdrawal from the ticket imperiously demanded as a peace-offering to Forney. He would not withdraw, the State Committee was deaf to the clamor to compel him, and the result has justified them. Some weeks elapsed before the field could be thoroughly surveyed and it could be known whether or not Hartranft could be elected; but it has been surveyed at last, and he is found to be as strong a candidate as could have been chosen. Careful investigation has been made of the present condition of the parties throughout the State, and as this is a subject in which great interest is felt everywhere, I give the results of this investigation by counties.

CANVASS OF THE COUNTIES.

ADAMS is reported all right, as usual, and will not give more than 450 Democratic majority, which will be a loss on 1871.

ALLEGHENY was for a time out of joint, but got sound some time ago, and the prospect there is improving every day. The Republican majority in 1869 was 4,557, and only 3,759 in 1871, but it is in so much better condition now than it has been of late years that the Republicans there are promising 7,000 majority. They say that the losses of 1869 and 1871 were due to the defection of the Germans, who are now with us, but even with this addition their estimate seems extravagant, and it is much safer to put the Republican stronghold of Allegheny down for 5,000.

ARMSTRONG is in good condition and will give 400 Republican majority against 371 last year.

BEAVER was one of the counties which were greatly demoralized just after the State Convention, but it has righted up, and is counted for a Republican majority of 500.

BEDFORD is in excellent condition, and will do no worse than give its usual Democratic majority of about 300.

BERKS is the Democratic stronghold, but the Republicans there are more active, harmonious and hopeful than ever before. The Democrats are as greatly dazed by the situation as was Elder Pennibacker, and when told that they must take Greeley to beat Grant with, they are asking, why not take Grant to beat Greeley with. Many of them will, and Berks cannot be counted for more than 4,000 Democratic majority.

BLAIR does not show the slightest trace of Greeleyism except among the disgusted Democrats, and will give a Republican majority of about 600.

BRADFORD has some Greeley Republicans, who, as usual, making a noise out of all proportion to their numbers, have been mistaken for everybody in the county. Last year there was a Republican majority of 2,670 here, and it is set down for 2,500 certain in October.

BUCKS will, of course, give a Democratic majority in October, and of about 500, but the Republicans are very active, and have strong hopes of carrying it in November, owing to Democratic disaffection on the National ticket.

BUTLER will give 200 Republican majority. The party is harmonious and vigilant.

CAMBRIA is good for its usual 200 Democratic majority.

CARBON has always been Democratic, giving last year 231 majority, but the party is now so badly demoralized, and the miners having deserted it en masse even on State issues, the Republicans expect to have a majority of 100.

CENTRE also shows great demoralization among the Democrats. The secretary of their State Committee is bitterly opposed to Greeley, and the party cannot have more than 300 majority.

CHESTER has shown some Greeleyism among Republicans, and the more boastful of those changelings have claimed the county, but it is considered good for at least 2,500 majority for Hartranft.

CLARION gave last year a Democratic majority of 1,068, which the Republicans are sanguine they will cut down to 700 in October.

CLEARFIELD is another Democratic locality, giving them 1,303 majority. Now they are only half-hearted as a consequence of swallowing Greeley, and will not give more than 1,200.

CLINTON will give about 500 Democratic majority, as usual.

COLUMBIA is Buckalew's county, but he is personally unpopular at home, and the Democrats cannot do more than hold their majority of 1,700 last year.

CRAWFORD seemed to have quite a leaven of Greeleyism, but the matter being examined it was found that only a few lawyers in Meadville had gone, and that the Republican masses were sound; it will give 1,000 Republican majority.

CUMBERLAND cannot give over 300 Democratic majority, although last year is gave 467.

DAUPHIN is reported "sound as a dollar," and is good for 1,500 Republican majority.

DELAWARE is in excellent condition; no Republican disaffection, but strong Democratic opposition to Greeley. It will give 2,000 Republican majority.

ELK does not show any change and will give 400 Democratic majority.

ERIE promises to be the banner county in Republican gains; so careful a judge as Hon. G. W. Schofield puts the majority for Hartranft at 2,500.

FAYETTE has shown much hostility to Greeley among the Democrats, but it will give Buckalew 900 majority, whatever it may do in November.

FOREST has the smallest population of any county in the State, casting less than 1,000 votes; it shows no change, and will give Hartranft 50 majority.

FRANKLIN gave a Democratic majority of 308 in 1869, and 395 on the other side in 1871; the Republicans are very active, and confident they can carry the county by 250.

FULTON shows no change, and is good for 350 Democratic majority.

GREENE is about as usual, and notwithstanding some disgust among the Democrats at "boiled crow," will give 1,500 majority for Buckalew.

HUNTINGDON is counted sound, and sure for 700 Hartranft majority.

INDIANA is a certain county always, and this year the Republicans are so well organized, industrious and harmonious that it is considered sure to give Hartranft 2,500 majority.

JEFFERSON, having about 4,000 votes, gave a Democratic majority of 72 in 1869, and in 1871 went Republican by 81; it is now counted on as sure for 150 Republican majority.

JUNIATA is about as last year, and will give the Democrats a majority of 350.

LANCASTER is the county which McClure and his echoes have claimed to be inhabited exclusively by Greeley Republicans. It did show very considerable disaffection to the State ticket at one time, but this is dying out and the county is considered sure for 4,000 majority.

LAWRENCE is unfortunate in having some quarrels among the Republicans in local matters, which will probably cost some votes and reduce the majority to 1,000.

LEBANON is counted certain for 1,300 Republican majority.

LEHIGH is one of the coal counties, where the hostility of the miners to Greeley and Buckalew will reduce the Democratic majority; it will not be over 1,100.

LUZERNE is in the same condition from the same cause, and cannot give over 1,000 Democratic majority.

LYCOMING is the same as last year, and is good for Buckalew by 400.

MCKEAN has a few noisy Greeleyites, but no serious defection, and can be counted for 150 majority, as what Republicans may go over, will be more than made up by Democrats, who will vote our ticket for the first time.

MERCER is untainted, and the Republicans being already fully organized and actively at work, they are sure to keep up their majority of 800.

MIFFLIN is always very close. It shows no change as yet, and must be put down for 100 Democratic majority.

MONROE is surely Democratic under all circumstances, and can be depended on to give Buckalew 2,000 majority.

MONTGOMERY is Hartranft's County and always gives a Democratic majority, but the Republicans are hard at work manufacturing war-time enthusiasm in his behalf, and expect to cut down the majority against him to 600.

MONTOUR usually gives a Democratic majority ranging from 300 to 400, but the Democrats are so thoroughly demoralized by Greeley, and Buckalew is so unpopular personally, that the Republicans expect to carry the county; it is safer to put it down for 100 Democratic majority.

NORTHAMPTON is always dismally Democratic, and will give its usual majority of 3,000 against the Republicans.

NORTHUMBERLAND is all right and good for 350 Republican majority.

PERRY generally gives a small Democratic majority, it being 19 last year, but is now counted sure for 100 Republican.

PHILADELPHIA is conceded by the Democrats, for a wonder, to their opponents. Even sanguine McClure, who could see Greeley Republicans standing elbow to elbow all over North Carolina, can find none in the Quaker City, and it is good for 9,000 majority for Hartranft, and 12,000 for Grant.

PIKE is the Pennsylvania Egypt, and on a vote of 1,500 will give a Democratic majority of 750.

POTTER reports, "a few Greeley men here, but more noisy than numerous," and promises the usual Republican majority of 600.

SCHULKILL has always been Democratic, but it is a mining county, and, as elsewhere, the majority will be cut down. It will not give more than 900.

SNYDER is good for 500 Republican majority.

SOMERSET is sound and sure as usual, and will give 1,200 Republican majority.

SULLIVAN is unchanged, and counted for 300 Democratic majority.

SUSQUEHANNA is tinctured with Greeleyism, but the Republicans are sure of 1,200 majority.

TIOGA has a few Greeley Republicans, who make a great uproar about what they will do; the true Republicans promise a majority of 2,500.

UNION is sound to the core, and good for 700 Republican majority.

VENANGO is in good order, well organized, and good for 600 Republican majority.

WARREN is thoroughly organized, and counted 800 for the Republicans.

WASHINGTON is exceedingly close—never giving a majority of over 150 on a vote of over 9,000; nobody pretends to know which side it will fall on this year.

WAYNE has some defection, and must be counted 200 against the Republicans.

WESTMORELAND will give its usual Democratic majority of 1,300.

WYOMING shows no change, and will give 250 Republican majority.

YORK, as usual, will give about 2,300 Democratic majority.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

This review of the counties in detail gives the State to the Republicans by about 25,000, which is a vast deal more than they will be able to do in the October election. I have chosen to follow the county reports, as they show what will probably be the result on the Presidential contest; but as to the struggle on the State ticket the contest is much closer, and the Republicans cannot safely count on electing Hartranft by more then 5,000 to 8,000 majority. That they can do, and, without exception, they promise unequivocally that they will elect him. His vote, however, will not be a true party test, but the vote on Congressmen at large, Hon. Glemir W. Schofield, Col. Samuel Todd and Gen. Charles Allbright will be, and should be taken as such rather than the vote on Governor. The Republicans have been greatly encouraged by the fact that Judge Schofield, who is one of their wariest politicians, was entirely willing to run for Congress in the State at large, instead of his district, where his election by a large majority was as certain as taxes. No man courts defeat, and Judge Schofield never would have consented to this change unless he saw that his election was sure. He seeing it, there can be no doubt of it.

All over the State, with the exception of a very few places, the work of organization for the campaign has been fully perfected, and the Republicans never showed greater enthusiasm and activity than now. Over three hundred Grant and Wilson Clubs have been formed, and there is a demand for speakers far beyond the supply, although the campaign is yet hardly open. Meetings are being held daily in various parts of the State, and the universal testimony is that they have been all large and enthusiastic beyond precedent. Judge Schofield, who has just gone to Maine, concluded at Easton a triumphal progress, during which he spoke to vast throngs at Mount Joy, Lancaster, Erie, Waterford, Corry, Meadville, Conneautville and Titusville. His experience was by no means exceptional, as other speakers who have been engaged in the campaign have met equal numbers and equal enthusiasm. Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, one of the foremost men of the State, who was Hartranft's competitor at Harrisburg for the nomination, having spoken with great power at Wilkesbarre and Beaver, is down next for Greenville and Newcastle, and will spend two weeks in canvassing the western counties. In addition to the great meetings of Judge Schofield and Mr. Ketchum, there have been vast gatherings at Reading, Chambersburg and other points, and everywhere the same spirit of earnestness and activity has been observable. As yet the speakers are almost exclusively Pennsylvanians, but they are all of great popularity and power, including, besides those already mentioned, Senator Scott, Gen. Charles Allbright, Gen. Lemuel Todd, Hon. Linn Bartholomew, Gen. Harry White, Gen. J. T. Owens, Hon. J. J. Vanote, of the Pittsburg *Times*; Gov. Pollock, Hon. W. T. Haines, Hon. Geo. Sear, Hon. S. Garfield, of Washington Territory; Gen. Hancock, of Maryland; O. M. Babcock, of Illinois. The meetings already announced are at Tankhamock, Catasauqua, Allentown, Bethlehem, Lancaster, Greensburg, Gettysburg, Bellefont, Doylestown, Corry, Meadville, Erie, Pittsburg, Beaver, and other points. The meeting at Greensburg, on Tuesday, will be an important one, as Senator Scott will then begin his labors in the campaign, and his speech is expected to be an exhaustive argument.

DEMOCRATIC CANVASS.

While the Republicans are thus active, the Democrats are as yet doing but little, and are not meeting with the encouragement they expected. The few meetings they have had have been small and spiritless, and this is probably the reason why Mr. Greeley's organ has had no gushing letters from Pennsylvania, as well as the cause that induced Mr. Greeley to leave the State to Grant, without question, in his letter. Mr. Buckalew has made a few speeches, but he is already engaged in defending his war record, and attempting to explain some very ugly facts. He was also unfortunate enough to offend the mining labor interests by his course in the State Senate last Winter, and must defend himself there also, so that his time promises to be fully occupied until the election in endeavoring to persuade the people that he is not so utterly unsafe as a public servant as his record shows him to be. Having to bear Greeley's sins in addition to his own, he is in a pitiable plight, and no candidate ever started out so overloaded. But the Democrats, for all this, intend to make a desperate, unscrupulous fight, and can be beaten only by the Republicans keeping up to the very end that vigilance and activity with which they have entered upon the contest.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Just now all the advantages are upon their side; but they can keep them only by constant effort. I can see no reason to fear that they will falter. They are under the lead of an excellent State Committee, of which Hon. Russell Errett is the indefatigable Chairman; Gen. H. H. Bingham, Treasurer; E. O. Goodrich, Ezra Lukens, Capt. A. Wilson Norris, David H. Lane and J. W. U. Newlin are Secretaries. The Committee is in constant session at No. 716 Walnut-street, and have already made preparations for one of the most vigorous contests ever waged by the Republicans in Pennsylvania. Many of the most distinguished speakers of the country have been invited to the State, and during the whole month of September, and down to the night of Oct. 8, it will blaze with enthusiasm from the Delaware to the Ohio. Especially will this be the case after the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg on the 17th of September, which is already having an excellent effect in encouraging the Republicans, and the old war fires are already blazing everywhere.

To conclude, Pennsylvania is in far better condition than I expected to find it. Today seventy per cent. of the chances of success are with the Republicans. A continuance of the present spirit and efforts within the State, with proper encouragement from without, must give them a decided victory in October. That secured, Grant's majority in November will be overwhelming.

E. C.

IRON STEAM-SHIP.

Launch of the Pennsylvania—The First American Iron Ocean Steamer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania, the first ship of the American Steam-ship Company's Philadelphia and Liverpool line, was launched from the yard of William Cramp & Sons, in this City, yesterday. The following are her principal dimensions: Length over all, 355 feet; length from forward part of stem to stern-post, 343 feet; from forward part of stem to propeller, 336 feet; beam, extreme, 43 feet; depth of hold from top of floors to top of spar deck, 32 feet 6 inches; hold, molded, from spar deck stringer-plate to top of keel, 33 feet 6 inches; depth of floor-plates, 2 feet; hold, from top of floors to top of lower deck, 16 feet 8 inches; from top of lower deck to top of middle deck, 8 feet 4 inches; from top of middle deck to top of spar-deck, 7 feet 6 inches; from top of keel to top of spar deck, 34 feet 6 inches. Tonnage, old measurement, 3,016; capacity of coal-bunkers, 720 tons. Cargo space—Middle between decks, 65,101 cubic feet; at 40 cubic feet per ton, 1,627 tons; after-hold, 24,107 cubic feet, 602 tons; forward, 42,082 cubic feet, 1,052 tons; upper between decks, 22,946 cubic feet, 573 tons; total, 154,236 cubic feet, 3,854 tons. Capacity for a cargo of compressed cotton, at 30 cubic feet per bale, 5,141 bales. Her draft will not exceed 20 feet 6 inches in fresh water, with coal-bunkers full, and a dead-weight cargo of 1,740 tons, (2,240 pounds,) or a measurement cargo of 3,854 tons, (forty cubic feet,) also a full complement of saloon and steerage passengers, officers and crew, all necessary stores and outfit on board. Her draft is not to be less than 19 feet 6 inches. The hull and appendages have been built and fitted out in accordance with English Lloyd's Register, in addition to which the main or middle deck has under its four-inch yellow pine plank a deck of 5-16 iron for two-thirds of the length of the vessel, securely fastened to the stringer-plates and deck-beams. The materials entering into the construction of hull, boilers and engines, the joiner-work and outfit, is, as far as possible, of American manufacture.

Passenger accommodation is provided for 76 in the saloon, which will be fitted in a style of extreme elegance. The steerage will afford ample room and comfortable accommodation for 854. The average contract speed is to be 11½ knots on an average consumption of 40 tons (2,240 pounds) of coal in 24 hours.

The Pennsylvania is brig-rigged, with masts 54 and 58 feet above spar deck, with topmasts 31, 16 and 10 feet; yards 63, 47 and 34 feet. All the standing rigging is of wire, of proper size; running rig of manila, fitted with all suitable sails and tackling necessary for the North Atlantic service.

Marine Disaster in the North-East.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15.—A telegram received here from Slattery, states that the ship Cordelia, of Windsor, N. S., went ashore at that place on the 12th inst., and lies in a dangerous position. The crew were saved. The cargo is being taken out in good order.

Capt. Sheppard, of the schooner Lark, reports spoke brig Harriet Amelia, of Beam Harbor, on the 13th inst., from Portland, bound to Pictou. Capt. John Cochrane, of the Harriet Amelia, jumped overboard on the same morning and was drowned.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Threatened Riots in England and Ireland.

Meeting of the British Association at Brighton.

Serious Revolution in the State of Honduras.

Preparations Being Made for the Races at Saratoga.

Another Session of the Claims Arbitrators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fears of a Riot in Ireland—Meeting of the British Association.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Additional troops have been ordered to Belfast and several other towns in the North of Ireland, as disturbances are feared today in consequence of the celebration by the Roman Catholics of the passage of the Repeal act.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened at Brighton last evening. Dr. W. B. Carpenter, LL. D., presided. In his opening address he alluded in terms of warm praise to Dr. Livingstone, who persisted in remaining in Africa in the interest of science. He also praised Mr. Stanley, who was present, for the bravery he displayed in carrying out his mission to ascertain the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone.

The subscriptions to the fund to indemnify Capt. Nolan for expenses incurred in maintaining his right before Mr. Justice Keogh to a seat in Parliament closed today. The total amount subscribed is £14,000.

The strike of the agricultural laborers for higher wages continues. In Oxfordshire, the Government has placed a number of soldiers at the disposal of the farmers, and the crops, which were in danger, are now being harvested. The officers of the National Agricultural Union have protested against this proceeding of the authorities.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says the German Government has intimated to M. Thiers its intention to retain possession of Belfort, though it is willing to make a compensatory concession to France.

CUBA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Financial Condition of the Island—A Revolution at Honduras.

HAVANA, Aug. 14, via KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 15.—The *Voz de Cuba* says in an editorial: "We confess that, although loyal, we neither expected nor desired the resolution of the Government to arrange the financial question. Only a law of the Cortes could give the necessary authority to present a loan abroad, and not the Ministry. Some imagine that the want of recognition of the Spanish bank-note on behalf of the Government is the cause and origin of the difference between the real and nominal value of the bank-note, and that a recognition of the debt would cause the bank-note to have more value. We give the fact of recognition very little importance. In regard to the value given the bank-note, the Government had better have waited and allowed the Cortes to discuss the measure."

The Spanish war steamer Tornado has returned to Havana. She left Omoa, Honduras, on the 9th inst., and reports that on the morning of the 7th Medineta proclaimed himself President, and inaugurated operations for an attack on President Medina, and seized the foreign vessels at Omoa and Port Cortes. On the 29th ult., Medineta returned to Omoa after capturing Truxillo, accompanied by Medina, who, under certain guarantees, recognized Medineta as President. Both were lodged in the house of the Spanish Consul. Gen. Sanchez, second in command of Medina's forces, learned of this, and not being satisfied with the arrangement, ordered Medina's arrest, surrounded the house and captured Medina in his sleeping-room, allowing Medineta to escape. On the 30th, Sanchez demanded $10,000 for the life of Medina, which the British Consul paid, but Sanchez failed to keep his promise, and carried Medina a prisoner to Camayagua for trial. Sanchez left Omoa on the 2d inst., the town and castle remaining without troops until the arrival of Gen. Osorio on the 4th. Previous to Sanchez's departure, he executed Gen. Chamoro, and refused to allow the Spanish Consul to leave. Osorio left on the 7th, after re-establishing the old authorities.

The Tornado arrived at Omoa on the 4th. Boats with people were soon alongside, one it is supposed containing Medineta, asking an asylum aboard, which the Commander refused. The British war steamer Danae remains at Omoa. It is supposed that tranquillity is complete re-established. In consequence of the revolutions, English, German, Spanish and American merchants suffer seriously.

SARATOGA RACES.

Preparations for the Meeting—List of the Entries—Rate of Pools.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The August meeting here begins to-morrow, and three races are on the programme for the first day. The first is the Kenner stakes, two miles, for three-year olds, and the starters will be D. McDaniel's b. c. Jo Daniels, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter; W. Jennings' b. c. Cape Race, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone; M. A. Littell's ch. c. Lightning, out of Zingara; O. R. Harner's ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis; C. C. and R. H. Parks' br. f. Experience Oaks, by Bonnie Scotland, out of [illegible]; J. W. Pennock's [illegible] Brother to James A. Connolly. The second race is the Summer Handicap, two and a quarter miles, which will be run by T. W. Doswell's b. f. Winecap, four years, by Vandyke, out of Nina, 101 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. h. Hubbard, three years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, ninety pounds, and John Morgan's ch. h. Defender, 5 years, by John Morgan, out of Cyracuse, 105 pounds. The third race is for two-year olds, one mile, the following stables will be represented: Hunter & Travers, Belmont, Bowie, McDaniel, Walden, Cameron and Jerome. The betting to-night was as follows: on the Kenner stakes: Joe Daniels, $610, $5[illegible]; Meteor, $115; [illegible]don, $185, $80; Experience Oaks, $80, $25; Summer Handicap: Hubbard, $150; Defender, $115; Kentucky Stakes—Belmont, $260; Bowie, $175; Hunter & Travers, $75; McDaniel, $40; Walden, $26; Cameron, $10; Jerome, $10.

SWITZERLAND.

Another Session of the Claims Arbitrators.

GENEVA, Aug. 15.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal met at noon today, and remained in session until 3:40 o'clock this afternoon, when it adjourned to reassemble at noon to-morrow. Sir Roundell Palmer, the counsel for Great Britain, was absent from the session, though suffering from indisposition.

Anticipated Indian Difficulties in British America.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 15.—Dispatches received from Fort Garry state that the Indians of Portage La Prairie refuse to receive their annuities, as provided by the treaty, and that they want better terms, and that if these terms are not granted, they will stop the surveys. Another report says that Commissioner Simpson has received word that the Indians assembled at Portage La Prairie refused to receive their annuities and approve their action.

One of the bands, however, still holds back.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

Mail Difficulties—How People Travel—A Fourth of July in Camp—Explorations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN CAMP NEAR HANGMAN'S CREEK,
Idaho Territory, Tuesday, July 21, 1872.

I told you before starting that I might find difficulty in sending letters back to you, but I little realized the extent of that difficulty or the still greater discomfort of writing. Seated in the sand under the shade of an Idaho pine, waiting for my only suit of under-clothing to dry on a neighboring bush, with an inverted dish-pan for a writing-desk in my lap, I possess the only advantage for correspondence that I have had since I handed my last letter to the mate of the Yakima when we debarked at the landing near the mouth of the Paloose River, a northern branch of the Snake River in the eastern part of Washington Territory. The Paloose landing reminded old army boys of Morris Island. Land was the prevailing element, and intense heat the most prominent sensation. Sage brush was the only addition. There is a ferry here, where the Mullom military road crosses to Walla Walla, but no wharf, and the steamer runs in shore and puts out a long plank. The ferry-boat is a flat-boat run on a wire cable stretched thirty feet above the water, by the force of the current. A small freight-house on one side of the river and log cabin on the other are the only signs of civilization. At this landing we met four of our party who had preceded us by some three weeks to purchase horses for our mountain trip. They conducted us to their camp, some two miles up the Palouse River, on its banks. Here, in a deep cañon, surrounded by hills from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet in height, accessible only by steep descents, we found they had pitched their tents and collected eighty horses for us, and here began our rough life. It opened too rough for some of our boys, and eight of the number disposed of their two horses, which had cost them $125, together with their camp equipage and saddles, to others who were ready to increase their stock. Some sold out entirely for ten dollars, so thoroughly disgusted were they with the country and the prospect before them. They returned to Portland next day by the same steam-boat on her down trip from Lewiston, and went to seek their pleasure in the more civilized and better beaten paths of the Willammette Valley and Northern California. Our horses were a motley crew; some few of American stock, as it is called here, but mostly mustang and Cayuse blood. Many of them were gentle and well broken to the saddle, but a few "buck jumpers" had been mingled, and it is easy now to find a man in the party who has been bucked off half a dozen times, and thrown as many more. For myself, though I have tried a variety of the stock, I have been fortunate enough to escape a tumble, but I have been near enough to it. Mark Twain has so vividly described the operation of "bucking," that I simply bear testimony to the truthfulness of his description, and refer the reader to it, for a chapter of our life in camp. It required a day or two to catch and distribute our horses, and make arrangements for the advance. This catching of our noble steeds was to me a new and exciting episode of life, and recalled to mind old school days, when I eagerly devoured both lesson and pictures in the geography, that portrayed the Mexican and his lassoo. We employed a half-breed and two or three Indians to watch the horses while feeding, and lassoo them when wanted. It looks easy enough when the Indian does it, but take a lassoo yourself, and try half a score of times to place it over a neighboring stump or post, and then you may form some idea of the practice needed to ride at breakneck speed into a band, and, with unerring aim, send the whizzing rope straight as an arrow over the head of some designated horse. The horse knows well what it means, and so much does he fear the sudden tightening of the noose about his throat, that often the mere throwing of a loose rope over the neck of a running horse, will bring him instantly to a halt.

The Fourth of July was our first day in camp, and we celebrated it in a most prosaic, though in a sense, a romantic manner. We said good-by to our returning friends, and spent most of the time in packing our equipments and provisions, either on horses or our own backs, from the top of the hills down to the camp in the cañon. This backing your luggage may be fun, but I use horses now, and I notice I am not an exception in our crowd. I believe I am not very hard to teach, and one lesson was entirely sufficient.

The usual adjuncts of an American Fourth of July were wanting, although we were in Uncle Sam's domain, and the spirit of celebration was strong upon us. Some few of the younger ones let off their fire-arms a few times, in desperation at the lack of powder-crackers, and in the evening Nature herself, as if sympathizing with us in our dearth of amusement, favored the company with one of the finest pyrotechnic displays we had ever witnessed. I have seen no sign of any newspaper since that day, and know not if the same sight were witnessed in other localities, and properly done in the daily Press, and at the risk of repeating an old subject, I will describe it as seen from our camp. Looking up the cañon, toward the north-west, through a gap in the mountains, about 8 o'clock in the evening, a brilliant meteor shot down the sky, like the falling star of a rocket. For a moment the trail remained of a bright red color, a clearly-defined straight line, which gradually widened to a ribbon of nebulous haze of a silvery gray color. This remained in sight twenty minutes by the watch, slowly fading and disappearing a wavy, zigzag cloud. We voted it the best display of fire-works we had ever seen, and did not envy our city cousins with their thousands of dollars' worth.

On Saturday, the 6th of July, fourteen picked men, well-mounted, with seven pack-horses, started to make explorations in the Territory of Idaho. As large bodies move slowly, the main party were left behind to break in the wilder horses and pack up the most of the baggage, at a slower pace. If you will take your map—that is, if you happen to have the latest Government surveys, you will find in central Idaho, south of Cœur d' Alene Lake and the Bitter Root mountains, a large tract of country marked unexplored. It is in this country that the advance party, of whom your correspondent is one, are now exploring. The second day out our half-breed, Paul, who had been over celebrating the Fourth at Walla Walla, overtook us, and came on to act as guide, but, as he has never been so far North before, only his superior ability in following Indian trails is of value. We left Palouse by Mullan's military road, and for two days traveled through an uninteresting alkali and sage-brush district. At night, as late as 12 o'clock, we were unable to find water for ourselves or horses. We had passed Cow Creek in the afternoon, and thought to find springs further on, but midnight found us tired, thirsty and sore, and no signs of water. We concluded to camp, at any rate, and look for water in the morning, for the appearance of a herd of cattle showed that it could not be far to the springs. Everybody remembers Mark Twain's story of his losing his way in the snow, abandoning his vices and all hope, and regaining both the following morning, when the house appeared to his waking eyes. History repeats itself. We camped thirsty, our horses were thirsty, and thirsty we went to bed, for alkali-dust and the scorching sun are provocative of nothing if not of thirst. By 3 o'clock next morning, we were up to look for the spring, and there stood one of the horses tied within five feet of the spring. After that we camped early when we found water.

The third day out we passed into a country of different formation. The porous basaltic stone gave place to quartz and granite, sage-brush was replaced by heavy pipe timber, the springs became frequent and sweet, and alkali plains were succeeded by vast grazing hills and vales. All along, at intervals of a few miles, we found ranches that had been taken up by stock-raisers. Many of these have been located lately with a view to speculation, when the Northern Pacific Railway gets through here. Every ranchman questioned us closely as to the latest reports from the surveyors, and of our opinions as to the probability of the Clear Water route. The fourth day we camped for dinner in one of the wildest cañons of Hangman's Creek. The palmy days of this region have departed with the advance of civilization and the succession of Courts of Justice to the former vigilance committees. In early days it was the refuge of thieves, murderers and ruffians, for whom the committees made California too warm. That night we camped at California Ranch, formerly the head-quarters of this class of men. Now it is the home of one peaceable ranchman, who is trying to make farming profitable, but who finds, like several predecessors, that the early frosts sadly mar his success. That night when we reached camp we found two of our party missing. One soon came in, but the other was known to have taken a trail northward to the Spokane River, without knowing our direction. Somebody must go for him, and M. and myself started just at sunset to try our luck for the first time at following a trail. I thought the trail very blind that night, I remember, but have since learned to consider it extremely plain. We made our way back without incident, but not without many misgivings, to a ranch eight miles distant, where we found that our friend had stopped and been put right on our trail. We started back. My horse had already made nearly fifty miles, but eight more must be added. There was no moon, and we had not yet learned that the bears of these mountains were only bugbears to our imaginations. We are more troubled now, after living a fortnight on beans and bacon, because we can see nothing of them but their tracks; but I am free to confess that then I was not happy, particularly as the whole mistake happened through the blundering of M., and I beguiled the time by expressing my opinion of his stupidity in language more emphatic than soothing to his perturbed spirit. Well, we rode till M. was sure we were on the wrong trail, and knew where we had left the right one, three miles back, and I was not sure enough that he was wrong to contradict him, so we dismounted, picketed our horses, and rolling ourselves in our blankets went supperless to bed. At daybreak, 2 o'clock here in the mountains, we started, found ourselves on the right trail, and a mile brought us to camp.

That day we followed the Lewiston trail southward, and camped at night near a pack-train bound for British Columbia, with flour from Lewiston. The two packers, intelligent men, came over to our camp-fire, and from them I learned that the flour which cost them six dollars in Lewiston, they would sell for twenty-four to twenty-six in British Columbia. They travel fourteen miles a day, starting early and getting to camp by 10 A. M. daily.

The next day we made the Cœur d'Alene reservation, and camped where we now are. Finding our supplies were going to run short, we sent back two men to hurry up the main train, and, seeking information of Seltis, the chief of this tribe, we pressed forward to our destination; but the Chief talks native Indian. Paul, our half-breed, talks "jargon," and we someway made a confusion of our trails; and since yesterday week we have traveled one hundred miles and back on the wrong trail. Yesterday we reached here, to wait for our supplies, which have not yet come up. I could easily fill a letter with the incidents of the last week's life. Thus far I have only recited the prosy preface of our journey's history, but I am writing this now by the light of a small camp fire, while my fellows slumber, and in six hours I am to start with five picked men, to explore the trails into the Bitter Root Mountains. We are to make the north side of the St. Joseph River to-morrow, which will include our making a raft to cross that stream. Such a day's work will necessitate a little refreshing sleep to-night, therefore, I must postpone further detail till my next letter, though I know not when I shall get the chance to write it or send it. We have not seen a white man now for ten days. One of our party will go to Lewiston from here, and by him we send word to our friends, and communicate with the world.

My total ignorance of Indian language is well illustrated by my former signature. Wallula was my next objective point, and the name being euphonious I chose it. Since I have learned that Wallula was Walla Walla's squaw, and I abandon all claim to the name, and using the first Indian I learned I bid you good evening in jargon, as KLI-HOW-IAM SIX.

Trying to Throw Off a Load—"Col." Jimmy Scovel Again.

According to the statement of a New-Jersey correspondent of the *Herald*, the Greeley men of the "good little State" have been making an unsuccessful effort to oust the redoubtable "Col." Jim Scovel from his "high" position as a State representative on the National "Liberal" Committee. Here is what the correspondent says on the subject:

"On Friday last, at a meeting of the State Committee, the subject (Scovel's dismissal) came up again and considerable discussion was had, in the course of which James was told pretty plainly what was thought of him by people generally throughout the State. Mr. Jacob L. Swayze, of Sussex County, a leading Liberal of that section, spoke his mind freely, and said the Liberals of his county and of Morris, too, were a unit in the opinion that Scovel's reputation in politics was too heavily freighted with unenviable matters for them to carry in the campaign. His absence was infinitely preferred to his company, and so said they all of them. Mr. I. H. Gerry, of Orange, Chairman of the first Committee appointed to wait on James, made some statements. On a question of veracity Mr. Gerry stated that when he waited on Scovel with the other Committeemen, at the Glenham Hotel, in New-York, Scovel told him that he had received letters from Gov. Randolph and Mr. W. L. Flagg declaring that they had withdrawn their opposition to him. Mr. Gerry called upon Flagg, who was present, to speak for himself. He did, and declared explicitly that he had never written Scovel any such letter. It was doubted if Gov. Randolph had, either. Other members expressed themselves strongly opposed to Scovel, not on any personal grounds, but because the people believed that he was a millstone round the movement's neck in New-Jersey. Finally a committee of three—Mr. I. H. Gerry, of Orange; Prof. Fischer, of New-Brunswick, and Mr. F. B. Pije, of Trenton—were appointed to wait upon Scovel, and renew their request for his resignation. But nary a resignation would the unquelchable give. Further discussion was had, after which a resolution was passed indefinitely postponing the appointment of Scovel's successor. The Committee disliked appearing before the people in an out-and-out quarrel with one of their own affiliation, but they consider that Scovel must now take the responsibility of his conduct, which they almost unanimously condemn. In the meantime, it is simple truth to say that Scovel has been a dead weight to the Liberal movement in New-Jersey. Jim is a pretty jolly fellow, and knows how to blow his own trumpet through the Press and otherwise. Outside of his own State he somehow manages to keep himself well forward in the public prints and in the estimation of strangers, but in his own State, where he is known, he is almost universally regarded as a George Francis Train, minus the handsome face and figure and natural eloquence of the great independent Presidential candidate. In the matter of cheek, Jim is neck and neck with George."

New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Horace Greeley, in a note from Bradford, N. H., says he is sure to carry New-York. I think not. This district gave Grant, in 1868, 9 majority out of 180 votes cast; this year I will warrant from District No. 1, of Philipstown, Putnam County, at least 120 majority. Does this look like carrying New-York? If one district will give ten times the majority for Grant, where can Greeley get his strength, for I judge from the feelings around here the State is almost sure to give Grant 40,000 majority? Time will tell. Greeley is losing ground; Grant is gaining. Greeley was a Republican, and is now nothing; Grant is a Republican, and has been for at least four years.

I never read the *Tribune*, but have always been a Republican since I cast my first vote. Never liked Greeley—never thought him but a shuttlecock, one cry today, another to-morrow. Is a man like this fit to be President? No—ten thousand times no! I shall work as hard as I can, do all I can, and I call upon every lover of his country to do as I will do, and this State is sure for Grant. We have offered a reward for a Greeley Republican in our district, and cannot find one. WM. D. GARRISON.

GARRISON'S, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1872.

Mr. Gordon Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I knew Mr. Gordon Grant, our Vice-Consul at Geneva, whose note you published on Thursday morning, when he was quite a lad. About twenty years ago I boarded at the same hotel, in this City, with his family, consisting of father, mother, and two little sons. The whole family made a voyage to Europe in 1854, and Gordon, the eldest son, was left at school in Switzerland. The remainder of the family were all lost in the steam-ship Arctic, (by the dreadful calamity of October, 1854,) and Gordon Grant was left an orphan, the sole heir to a handsome fortune, which his father had accumulated as a railroad builder. The last heavy contracts of Mr. Grant, Sr., in the line of his business was on the Hudson River Road. He was an intelligent as well as thrifty man of business, and a native, I believe, of Scotland, or else he was the son of a Scotsman. His own son, the sole survivor of the family, has lived to fulfill the bright promise of his boyhood, and to approve himself no unworthy representative of the honored name he bears. N.

DELAWARE.

But Few "Liberals" to be Found in the State—The Blacks True to Grant—the Demoralized Democracy—The Republicans Hopeful of Victory in November.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

The splendid work your newspaper is doing for the Republican cause is recognized and appreciated by the Party in Delaware. The steady and old-time workers in the organization in every portion of the State are engaged in getting up clubs for the WEEKLY TIMES, and are everywhere having most gratifying success. This work is being done by the same persons who have been for years instrumental in circulating the *Tribune*; but they are done with that unprincipled publication henceforth and forever. They rank the *World* and the Philadelphia *Age* as models of truth and decency, as compared with the "organ as is not an organ."

An issue of the *Tribune* of two weeks ago contained a letter, dated from the Capital of the State, purporting to present the political situation in Delaware. Like nearly everything of a political nature which appears in that paper, it contained inaccuracies, intentional exaggerations, and some flat-footed falsehoods. It was from the pen of a young man who represented himself as being private secretary to Chief-Justice Chase, and who was sent here for the purpose of misstating facts in the interest of the Greeley and Brown ticket. It must be acknowledged that he fully accomplished his mission.

The Republican Party in Delaware has never entered upon a contest, State or national, with so much enthusiasm in its ranks as now; and has never had fewer defections from it than it will have at the coming elections. The treachery of a few trusted party leaders, such as Sumner, Trumbull, Banks, &c., only seems to inspire Delaware Republicans with a fiery determination to stand by the organization, to bear aloft the banners of the party and press them forward to a victory this Fall that shall be complete and final. There are a few individuals here and there throughout the State who have always acted with the party who were not well pleased with the renomination of Grant, some of whom declare their intention of voting for Greeley and Brown. These persons are white, there not being a single colored man anywhere in the State who intends to desert the party which has done so much for his race, at this crisis. Charles Sumner has yet to find a solitary follower among the blacks in the course he has chosen, in this State. And how many so-called Liberals do you suppose there are in the State? The *Tribune* correspondent says there are four hundred or five hundred, and that more are likely to be developed before the canvass closes. Now, with much better opportunity than this writer of ascertaining the extent of defection from our ranks, I express my opinion that there are less than one hundred "Liberals," all told, in Delaware, and that there are more today than there will be a month hence. This list is largely made up of soreheads, that is of disappointed office-seekers. A few are misled by the deceitful and seductive cry of "reconciliation," and by the diatribes of Sumner against the Republican candidate. It is believed that as the campaign progresses the eyes of such as these will be opened to the infamous character of the coalition of Greeley with the liberty-hating Democracy, and they will wheel into line and work and vote for Gen. Grant. Already some are wavering as they find themselves in such bad company, and are quietly retiring from the "movement." The office-beggars who have sought but failed to obtain some fat place at the hands of national or local administrations, will no doubt favor the Cincinnati-Baltimore candidates to the last. The Republicans can well afford to become rid of such material; the other party is sure to lose by such adherents? So you see the "Liberal" strength in Delaware is entirely insignificant. It has no organization, and never will have; nor does it seek any affiliation with the Democracy.

On the other hand, the rank and file of the Democratic Party throughout the State are disgusted at the base bargain made at Baltimore, and declare they will not vote for Greeley. No dictation of party leaders will avail to bring them to the polls in November, and when a straight-out Democratic ticket shall have been formed at Louisville, the mongrel craft will be deserted by thousands who already believe they are in a sinking ship. Mr. Wm. Dean, of Newark, a Democrat of the most ardent kind, and an able and influential man, one in whom the masses trust, has resigned his position as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, because he could not consistently support the nominees of the party. He is now organizing the "straight-out" movement, and will lead a full delegation to the Louisville Convention. No effort of Mr. Dean will be spared to enlighten Democratic voters as to the inconsistency and impolicy of voting for Greeley and Brown. His influence will be felt throughout the State, and restrain hundreds of voters from casting their ballots for the Baltimore ticket. The Democratic Committee, in selecting a Chairman in the place of Mr. Dean, elected Mr. A. J. Wright, who emphatically and publicly declares that he shall not vote for Greeley and Brown.

Moreover, the Saulsburys do not enter the contest with their usual spirit. The present Senator, Eli, makes apologetic speeches for the regular ticket. Willard, the Ex-Senator, who still clings to the habit of inebriety, has not yet declared his intention of supporting the nominations. When sober he is silent; at other times he repudiates and denounces the shameless bargain which made Greeley the Democratic standard-bearer. Gove, the late Governor, gives no sign, but remains quiet, brooding moodily over his defeat for the United States Senatorship in 1870. The influence of these three brothers has been heretofore all-powerful in rallying voters to the polls; their support of the ticket this Fall, if they do not finally declare for the Louisville nominee, will be half-hearted and uninspiring. Of the Democratic newspapers, four support the ticket, and one, the Middletown *Transcript*, refuses to do so. This latter is an influential paper, and not only refuses to be whipped into the support of Greeley, but takes a bold stand against him. It is sowing the seeds of distrust and dissension among the voters in the lower end of Newcastle County. In Kent County the Democracy are divided, and the "Polly McNatts," a faction which has been the opposition to the Saulsbury Ring rule, are determined to make trouble. They number some of the best men in the county, and can poll four hundred or five hundred votes, and now that the negro question does not appear to enter into the canvass, I shall be surprised if it be not found that their hatred of the other wing of the party is not stronger than their dislike of Republican principles and men, in which case the Grant and Wilson electoral ticket will have the benefit of their aid. In fact, it is stated on good authority that several prominent "Pollies" have privately said that they intend to vote for Grant.

Calmly surveying the whole field in this State, I am compelled to the conviction that the Republicans have much to encourage them in the coming contest. It looks now as if, in any event, they have a fair chance of carrying the State for the National ticket. My view may be too hopeful, such as the facts do not warrant; but it is in accord with the general Republican feeling in this city and throughout the State. We go into the battle against a foe which is utterly demoralized and crippled for want of confidence in its leaders, and with standard bearers such as Grant and Wilson, it will be strange if we do not win. J. T.

Horace Greeley's Promise to Support Grant for a Second Term.

The Newburg *Daily Journal* says: In the *Daily Tribune* of Nov. 7, 1868, Horace Greeley distinctly pledged himself to President Grant for a second term. In the course of an editorial, evidently from his pen, headed "The King's Friends," it is declared that Gen. Grant, then just elected President, "is with the Republicans in principle and heart."

The Democrats are then assured that "Gen. Grant's instincts are all Democratic in the proper sense of that much abused term, while his leanings are conservative, and his heart yearns for a prompt re-establishment of the Union in its integrity," and they are upbraided for having opposed his election.

Mr. Greeley then expresses his trust that "the burning of negro school-houses and Camilla butcheries are in their last quarters," &c., &c., and closes the paragraph with this outburst of present and prospective confidence in President Grant: "We do earnestly believe that Gen. Grant's four years will serve to efface all the ugly scars left by our late fratricidal war; but, if not, we shall have to insist on his serving a second term, and that will certainly see the good work completed. Sulky chagrin cannot outlive twelve years of blasted hopes."

But Mr. Greeley now repudiates this distinct and unsolicited pledge to support Grant for re-election, just as he now repudiates every political principle of his life.

WOODEN PAVEMENT.

Letter to the Department of Public Works—The Controller's Views.

The following communication has passed between the Controller and the Commissioner of Public Works relative to the bills of S. H. Ingersoll for repairs of wooden pavements:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

To the Department of Public Works:

I have now, as fully as opportunity would allow, examined the question of the payment of the bills for reparing the wooden pavements of the City. These bills are all in favor of one person, Mr. S. H. Ingersoll, and the facts relating thereto are shortly these:

An appropriation was made for repairing wooden pavements during the year 1872 of $85,000. Upon this appropriation being made, you proceeded, by arrangement with Mr. Ingersoll, but without reference to the Common Council, and without advertising for bids and a letting to the lowest bidder, to execute these repairs—you agreeing that Mr. Ingersoll should be paid therefor at the rate of $5 per square yard. On your certificates I have already paid to Mr. Ingersoll, bills as they come in from time to time for $22,359 60, and there are now before me fifty-seven further bills of his for payment amounting to $34,611 66.

As this work proceeded it became apparent to me from an examination of the bills of Mr. Ingersoll, transmitted by you to this Department, that the provisions of the one hundredth and fourth section of the charter had not been complied with, and accordingly brought the matter under your notice in my communication to you of the 15th ult., and verbally prior to that date.

That the matter should be specially brought before you is clearly shown by the reference to the bills for repairing particular streets. Take as an illustration Mercer-street. For repairing this street I have received twenty-six separate bills, each less than $1,000, but amounting together to $19,458 17. These bills are as follows:

Date of Bill.	Location of Work.	Amount.	Total.
May 15, 1872	Corner of Canal, and Mercer streets	$787 77	
May 15, 1872	From No. 5 to No. 7, and opposite No. 13 Mercer-street	676 66	
May 15, 1872	From No. 13 to No. 23 Mercer-street	685 55	
May 15, 1872	Nos. 27, 29, 33 and 35 Mercer-street	716 66	
May 15, 1872	From No. 39 to No. 41 Mercer-street	900 55	3,767 19
May 20, 1872	South of Broome-street and north of Broome-street, to No. 49 Mercer-street	961 66	
May 20, 1872	Nos. 49 to 51 Mercer-street	937 22	
May 20, 1872	Opposite No. 52, and from Nos. 52 to 56 Mercer-street	514 44	
May 20, 1872	Nos. 56 to 62 Mercer-street	770 55	
May 20, 1872	From Nos. 62 to 66, opposite No. 77, and from Nos. 77 to 81 Mercer-street	797 77	
May 20, 1872	From Nos. 81 to 87, and opposite Nos. 84 and 95 Mercer-street	976 11	
May 20, 1872	From Nos. 97 to 101 Mercer street	877 77	
May 20, 1872	Corner Prince and Mercer streets, and opposite No. 102 Mercer street	939 44	
May 20, 1872	From Nos. 119 to 125 Mercer-street	808 83	7,583 84
June 21, 1872	From No. 125 to No. 131, and opposite No. 137 Mercer-street	659 44	
June 21, 1872	Mercer-street, south of corner of Houston-street, and opposite No 141 Mercer-street	915 00	
June 21, 1872	From No. 149 to No. 159, opposite No. 160 Mercer-street	626 67	
June 22, 1872	Intersection of Mercer and Houston streets, and opposite No. 154 Mercer-street	772 22	
June 22, 1872	Opposite No. 158 Mercer-street	620 00	3,593 33
July 1, 1872	From No. 166 to No. 170 Mercer-street	443 33	
July 1, 1872	From No. 174 to corner Bleecker-street	879 44	1,322 77
July 19, 1872	From No. 180 to No. 182 Mercer-street	507 22	
July 19, 1872	From No. 182 to No. 188 Mercer-street	763 88	
July 19, 1872	From No. 188 to No. 194, and No. 196 to No. 200, corner of Amity-street	807 22	
June 19, 1872	From No. 220 to No. 226, and opposite No. 226 Mercer-street	623 89	
July 19, 1872	From No. 226 to No. 230, and corner of Mercer and Fourth streets	489 44	3,171 64
Total			$19,458 77

By the above it will be seen that the work of repairing on Mercer-street was commenced at the corner of Canal and Mercer and continued up to No. 41 Mercer-street, when five bills of one date, May 15, 1872, were rendered for the aggregate sum of $3,767 19; again, on the 20th of May, when the work had, progressed as far as No. 125 Mercer-street. nine bills, aggregating $7,583 84, were rendered. On June 22, when repairs as far as No. 158 Mercer street had been done, three bills of June 21 and two bills of June 22, amounting to $3,593 33, were rendered. On July 1, two bills for $1,322 77 for repairing from No. 166 to No. 174 Mercer-street; and on the 19th of July, five bills amounting to $3,171 64, for repairs from No. 180 to 230 Mercer-street.

A similar condition of facts exists with respect to other streets. In several instances one bill is presented for work opposite a certain street number, and another for work immediately contiguous thereto and opposite the next number, each bill being under $1,000 in amount, showing, as it appears to me, clearly, a non-compliance with the following provisions of the charter, (see 104.)

"Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply for any particular purpose, which work or job is to be undertaken, or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than $1,000, the same shall be by contract, * * * and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of Departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice, duly advertised in newspapers of the City; said notice to be published at least ten days; and all such contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Counsel to the Corporation, as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of his security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Controller."

The only explanation which I have received from you in reply to my communication of the 15th ult. is yours of the 24th ult., inclosing to me a copy of the opinion of Mr. O'Gorman. If you peruse this opinion you will see that it deals principally with the question as to the duty of your Department to maintain the Croton Aqueduct works. In so far as the opinion refers to the matter of repairs to street pavements, I consider it has but little application to the particular question presented on Mr. Ingersoll's bills. These bills, or the facts relating to them, were not apparently laid before Mr. O'Gorman.

Where a special case does arise where the defect in the pavment is of such a character as to threaten immediate danger to the citizens—which is substantially the point referred to in Mr. O'Gorman's opinion—I concur as to the necessity of immediate action on the part of your Department, but where the defects are not of such a character the provision of the 104th section of the charter apply and ought to be observed.

When the repairs of a particular class of wooden pavement exceed the sum of $1,000 on a particular street, it is at least very doubtful whether you have any power, under the charter, to proceed with the work, except as authorized by the Common Council, and if by contract, upon sealed bids, and a letting to the lowest bidder. If this course had been followed in reference to the work performed by Mr. Ingersoll, (no part of which falls within the exception pointed out by Mr. O'Gorman,) I am satisfied that the result would have been equally as good work, and a saving to the City of upward of twenty per cent. upon the amount of his bills, at which rate I understand responsible parties are ready to do work of this character.

Other work, I also find, is proceeded with by your Department in similar disregard of the charter, and in some instances the first information which has reached the Controller that such work had been undertaken is furnished by the laborers demanding their already-earned wages.

It seems to me that such a state of matter as this ought not to continue in the administration of your or any other Department of the City Government. The policy of a fair public letting of work to the lowest bidder, after due notice, has been too long established and assented to in this City to warrant a departure from it without express authority of law.

How, in the circumstances I have explained, the bills of Mr. Ingersoll should be dealt with, is a question which has given me considerable embarrassment. Not without great hesitation I have concluded to exercise the power vested in this Department, and direct the bills to be audited for payment; but it must be expressly understood by your Department that no further work is to be done of this character without compliance with the provisions of the charter.

If you prefer, rather than apply to the Common Council and obtain the proper authority for the work, and have the same advertised and let as the charter provides, then the responsibility must rest with you, and not with this Department.

It will give me great pleasure to facilitate the operations of your Department, whenever its action is within the authority of law and of good administration, and you will scarcely expect me to sanction departures from the provisions of the charter of the City, which is alike your guide and mine.

Respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

In answer to the above communication Commissioner Van Nort has not yet returned a formal reply. His letter when submitted to the Controller will probably take the same ground as that assumed in his former communication to Mr. Green, that no matter how many different portions of the same street are being repaired, each job is separate, and if the cost does not exceed $1,000, the Commissioner has the right to have it performed by day's work.

Brooklyn Mortality.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, was 253, as follows: Men, 35; women, 41; boys, 82; girls, 95—21 less in the total than the week previous, and 15 more than during the corresponding week last year. Among the causes were: Small-pox, 1, being 7 less than the preceding week; consumption, 22; diarrhea, 19; cholera infantum, 58; marasmus, 22; typhoid fever, 6; typhus fever, 2.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

More Letters From Loyal Veterans—What They Think of Gen. Grant and His Detractors.

The following letter from veterans on the political aspect of the country are well worth perusal:

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8, 1872.

L. E. Dudley, Esq., Secretary Veterans National Committee:

DEAR SIR: Thank you for your invitation to be present at the Pittsburg Convention and to address it. I shall do so, if possible, and, at any rate, the Convention will have my best wishes.

I wish frankly to say that I was opposed to the renomination of President Grant, but am in favor of his election. I see no reason for deserting to the enemy because I have exercised the soldier's privilege of grumbling at my General.

There seems to me no safety for the reconstruction measures except in the hands of the party which passed them.

The main war cry of the new party appears to be the overthrow of centralization, and what they call centralization is simply the resort of a national Government to save itself from being murdered. In such a contest, I am with the Government. Very truly yours,
THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
Late Colonel Thirty-third U. S. C. T.

HAMPTON, Va., Aug. 9, 1872.

Major-Gen. A. E. Burnside, Chairman Veterans' National Committee:

DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding my name is attached to the printed call for a Convention of Veterans to be held at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th of September next, the tenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam, I did not affix my signature to it, nor did the project, in the form which it assumed, meet with my approval, for I believed that the time had passed for citizens to resume their distinctive characters as soldiers, while participating in political deliberations. But when the defenders of the Republic are dragged like culprits, by political jackals, to answer before a partisan tribunal in which Fernando Wood appears among the most conspicuous figures—*vide* the British cartoon in the pictorial organ of the camp-followers; when the millions of men made free by the arms of the Republic are counseled to surrender themselves—their lives, their liberties, their all—to the care of that political organization from whose chains they were rescued only as our banners advanced in triumph; when good, patriotic, true men, who stood, in the hour of peril, a wall of stone in the common defense, until the angry surges of rebellion, hatred, mercenary greed and political impatience had wasted themselves against it, are defamed for their adherence to principles by the political consorts of ruffians and criminals; when the worst elements of society, and the basest passions of men are pandered to by a malignant Press, and the action of the most free, enlightened and independent of the people denounced as the result of despotism, bribery and fraud; when such means are resorted to for the purpose of elevating to the Presidential office, under the cry of reform, one, among whose supporters may be numbered all Government defaulters, deserters, and unreconciled enemies of the Republic, who, as a member of the National Republican Executive Committee, four years ago, moved to raise for political purposes a fund of *four hundred and thirty thousand dollars*, assessing $150,000 on the State of New-York, $100,000 on Massachusetts, $10,000 on Vermont, &c., and vehemently and with characteristic language denounced the opposition to and failure of the scheme, and whose personal organ now declares that the possible election of Zebulon B. Vance to the United States Senate—the only anti-Republican result of the election in North Carolina—gives to their cause "the substantial fruits of victory," *vide* New-York *Tribune*, Aug. 8; when such an exigency is presented, no doubt ought to exist as to the propriety of the proposed Convention, and I give my hand and my heart to the project, believing that it is time for the defenders of the Republic, as such, to again take counsel concerning the future welfare of the mother of us all. If possible, I shall be with my comrades at Pittsburg, as I was with them at Antietam ten years ago. I am, General, most truly yours,
EDW. W. HINCKS.

Horatio Jenkins, late Colonel of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General, writes:

"As one of those who served under the banner of the Republic for three years in defense of the Union, I beg to assure you of my hearty approval of the call for a general convention of soldiers and sailors of the late war, to meet at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th of September next.

I am sure the proposed convention will give such an expression of faith in the integrity of Gen. Grant and in the principles of government it cost so many valuable lives to establish and to preserve during the late rebellion, as shall convince Liberal Republicans, Democrats and Kuklux that the lies and slanders they have uttered against the President and his Administration have only strengthened the enthusiasm of the veterans in support of the party that crushed the rebellion, and in support of the well-tried leader who has borne the standard of the Republican Party 'full high advanced,' with no less courage, firmness, wisdom and success in peace than in war."

Cornelius G. Attwood, of Boston, writes under date of July 25:

"We organized yesterday under the call of the Veterans' National Committee for a convention at Pittsburg, Sept. 17, with Gen. Horace Binney Sargent in the chair. A committee of twelve prominent soldiers (with power to increase their number to 100) were elected to have entire charge of the 'On to Pittsburg' movement. The ball has been started, and will roll until we send off a very large delegation in September."

William Peterkin, late gunner United States Navy, writes:

"Will you please place my name on your Veteran list for Pittsburg. Let us again stand shoulder to shoulder, and victory will be ours in the future as in the past."

John H. Husted, late Company H, Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, says:

"As I am one of the many who responded to the call of duty in 1861, to defend our Republic and establish the principle that all should enjoy the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, so I may be found now, with the same object in view, heartily responding to the call of your Committee for a Veterans' Convention, to assemble in Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th of September next."

John R. King writes from Baltimore as follows:

"We had a large and enthusiastic meeting of soldiers and sailors on Tuesday night. Great interest was manifested, and the prospects are that a delegation numbering fully 250 men will go to Pittsburg. Some of our enthusiastic friends even estimate it at 400. I will send you a list of those who indorse the Pittsburg call next week; in the meantime send me some more blanks, so that I can send them through the State. We have another meeting next Tuesday evening, and propose keeping it up lively."

Gen. John T. Averill, the gallant cavalry commander, writes:

"I have your favor of 16th inst., inviting me to be present at the Grand National Mass Convention of Veterans, to be held at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th of September next. In reply I have to say that I know of nothing now to preclude my attendance. I heartily rejoice to see the veteran element of our country aroused and zealous in the work. The blessed rights and privileges, procured at the cost of property and life, can only be maintained by keeping from power the hostile hands that opposed our efforts when the country was in peril."

Brevet Major-Gen. E. L. Molineaux, of New-York, says:

"I feel fully identified in any movement tending to the re-election of Gen. Grant, and shall heartily support in every way in my power the Republican nominations headed by Grant and Wilson."

F. C. Mann, formerly member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, writes:

"As one of the 'boys in blue' who participated in the war and at the great demonstration in Pittsburg in 1866, I heartily give my support to the proposed reunion in September at that place. To my mind the people, and especially the veterans of the old army who carried the Stars and Stripes, from Minnesota to Texas, should unite closer than ever to support our old and tried leader, U. S. Grant. *I cannot see that the old issues are dead.* I am not willing to have a change in affairs; therefore, gentlemen of the Committee, I shall be pleased to meet you in September, and hope that we will triumphantly re-elect our old loved chieftain."

John S. Chandler, Company E, Seventy-fourth Illinois Regiment, writing from Shelbina, Mo., says:

"I cannot see how any true soldier can desire to see the rebel Democracy restored to power, and this is exactly what the election of Greeley would accomplish; so you can put me down for one vote for Grant and the good old Republican Party."

Col. Wm. Phelps, of Detroit, Mich., says:

"We have the same foe before us that we had from 1861 to 1865, whipped, but unrepentant rebels and copperheads, to whom are united a few soreheads, all out of office, seeking it at all hazards and by all dishonorable means. Recent conversations and intercourse with late rebels from Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern States, who claim to accept the situation, (only because they cannot help it,) have led me to see the same spirit and desire they had in the rebellion, as I witnessed it, and who find a sympathy and fellow-feeling among the copperheads in our State, are the most abusive of our Chief Magistrate, and stoop to the most malignant slander. They were the most earnest in recommending Greeley's nomination and indorsing it. While the call of Johnson, Gordon and other rebel Generals appear at the Baltimore Convention for the Confederates, North and South, to meet to consider the 'lost cause,' and show through Greeley they may regain it. The 'boys in blue,' in Michigan, will fall into line and stand by Grant as he stood by us and our country."

T. J. Downing says:

"I was a soldier of the late war; was at Antietam a member of Company B, Sixtieth New-York Regiment. For one I heartily approve of the call for a Veterans' Convention at Pittsburg, Sept. 17. St. Lawrence County furnished many soldiers, and as they were for the Union then, so they are now."

Richard S. Tuthill, late Battery H, First Michigan Artillery, (Logan's old division,) writes from Nashville, Tenn.:

"There is no enthusiasm here among Democrats over the Tammany candidate, and all efforts to manufacture it have proved fruitless. For every week-kneed Republican who votes for the Democrat, Greeley, Grant will gain ten votes in Tennessee from honest, sensible Democrats. I am satisfied that a thorough canvass will carry our State for Grant and Wilson.

I shall be present at the Pittsburg Convention of Veterans."

Capt. W. M. Taylor, late Tenth United States Cavalry, writes from Ottawa, Ill.:

"As long as I see so many one-armed and one-legged men about me, as long as so many orphan children go about the streets, as long as so many widows mourn the loss of their husbands, *I don't propose to believe the issues of ten years ago are dead.* Neither do I propose to go for Horace Greeley, the man who is willing to forget every good he has done, and nullify his past record for the nomination of a mongrel Democratic '*loose*' Republican sorehead Convention. Book me for Pittsburg, Sept. 17, 1872."

A private letter from a distinguished ex-soldier from Fredericktown, Mo., says:

"I hope to be able to meet those of our comrades who will be present at our National Convention, at Pittsburg, on the 17th of September next, and I shall endeavor to secure the attendance of a large delegation from this State."

Capt. Clifford Coddington, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, who was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, writes from Kingston:

"It will afford me great pleasure to attend and to do anything in my power to advance the success of the proposed reunion. I believe with Horace Greeley, before he became a convert to Tammany, that 'Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for the Presidential chair in 1872 than he was in 1868.'"

Gen. John L. Beveridge says:

"I have received the kind invitation extended by the Committee through you to be present and address the Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be held at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th of September next, and thankfully accept the same."

Capt. Richard Carter, of Dodgeville, Wis., says:

"I know of no soldier who has professed Republican principles who falters now."

A joint letter from Major Basbyschell, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Wm. M. Runkle, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and Charles Barlow, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, says:

"Heartily approving your call dated the 5th inst., for a meeting of all soldiers and sailors who approve the nomination of Grant and Wilson, we respectfully ask that our names be enrolled as in every way indorsing the sentiments set forth in your call, pledging whatever influence we may possess in furthering the great cause of Republicanism pure and unadulterated."

Col. James Luke and Major James B. Homer write:

"We strongly favor the movement calling for a meeting of 'soldiers and sailors to indorse the renomination of Gen. U. S. Grant.'"

J. H. Stevenson, late private One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, says:

"Under Republican rule during the past decade our country has prospered beyond precedent, and if we have performed some of our duties slowly, it must be remembered we had to fight every inch of the way; our progress was at every step impeded by the bold, defiant and powerful organization known as the Democratic Party; and although they have 'caved in' on almost all the points of difference, yet they have not 'come in.'"

THE INDIANS.

No More Trouble Apprehended in New-Mexico—The Utah Difficulty—Indians and the Northern Pacific.

SANTA FE, Aug. 15.—Indian matters are very satisfactory in New-Mexico, and no more trouble is apprehended.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 14.—Gen. Ord has telegraphed to Gen. Morrow that he will furnish him with any additional troops necessary to prevent an Indian war; but Gen. Morrow has reconsidered his intention to use force, and will simply be accompanied by his staff to the Indian camps, believing that he will better be able to restore peace without a display or use of troops.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15.—Dispatches from Dakota state that track-laying on the Northern Pacific Railroad is progressing at the rate of three miles per day, and that trains will reach the Missouri River in October. The line is now being located along the Yellowstone, in Montana. There is no opposition from the Indians on any part of the route.

THE STORMS.

Freshet at Santa Fe, New-Mexico—Destruction by Lightning in Various Localities.

SANTA FE, Aug. 15.—The most severe rain storm for years visited this place last evening. Santa Fé River, usually a small creek, rose in a few minutes to a mighty river, carrying away one of the abutments and a portion of the new foot bridge. Some houses on the bank of the river with their contents were swept away. The flood, when it first left the mountain gorge, just east of town, was fifteen or twenty feet high, and huge rocks were carried before it like chips of wood. There were several narrow escapes from drowning. The copious rains of the past few weeks have been very favorable to the crops, which are looking unusually well.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15—At Druid Hill Park, yesterday afternoon, lightning struck a large tree near which a picnic party of ladies and gentlemen had gathered, injuring, more or less, thirteen of the party. Several ladies were knocked down and badly burned. One young lady was rendered insensible, remaining in that condition several hours. Several gentlemen were also burned and otherwise injured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The barn of Jacob L. Potts, in the town of Livingston, was struck by lightning and destroyed, together with its contents, last night. The loss is about $3,000 and is partly covered by insurance.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15.—A severe thunder-storm passed over this city at 4 o'clock this morning. Although the rain-fall was only a half an inch, the lightning struck in several places, prostrating people, damaging buildings, and in one case killing a horse. The house of Wm. B. Nichols, in Warren, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. No fatal result to persons is yet reported.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—During a violent storm last evening considerable damage was done by lightning about the city. The spire of the Mount Pleasant Church, on Dudley-street, was badly damaged by a bolt, and in Chelsea the Chelsea House, and Mr. Eaton's house, on Vale-street, were injured by lightning. Also a residence on North-avenue, Cambridge. There was no loss of life in either instance.

At Bainbridge, last night, the lightning struck the barn of Mr. Adoniram White and set it on fire. The barn and its contents, consisting of forty tons of hay, five cows, a quantity of harness, tools, &c., were destroyed. Eleven cows and two horses were saved. The loss is between $6,000 and $8,000, the insurance $1,800.

Grant and Wilson in the Western Reserve.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Even Mr. Sumner will probably admit that Oberlin College, and the community in the midst of which it is planted, have been quite as early, persistent and intelligent friends of the colored race, and quite as earnest opponents of caste, as the Senator from Massachusetts. Yet you will be interested to know that the political sentiment of the College Faculty without exception, and of nine-tenths of the voting population of the town, is intelligently and emphatically opposed to Greeley and the Democracy, and in favor of the Republican Party and Grant. The venerable President, Charles G. Finney, (father-in-law of Gov. J. D. Cox,) takes the deepest possible interest in the success of the Republican cause, and is particularly vehement in his denunciation of the transparent and sorrowful dishonesty of Charles Sumner's letter to the colored voters. He regards Sumner's action and attitude as one of the saddest and most shameful phases of a disgraceful political movement.

So far as Oberlin has influence with the race she has peculiarly befriended, she says to them, by her own example: Stand by Grant and the Republican cause.

There is almost absolutely no defection from the Republican ranks on the "Western Reserve." while scores of Democrats count themselves "out of the fight." Look for 50,000 majority for Grant and Wilson in Ohio.
EASTMAN.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 12, 1872.

Music in the Parks.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square this afternoon from 5 to 7 P. M.:

PART I.

1. March, "Lucia" .... Donizetti
2. Overture, "The Pretender" .... Kucken
3. Waltz, "Blue Danube" .... Strauss
4. Ballad and chorus from "Satanello" .... Balfe

PART II.

5. March, "Songstress" .... Keckeller
6. Medley, "Melodies on Chords" .... Dosworth
7. Picolo Polka .... De Carlo
8. Selection from "Lurline" .... Wallace

PART III.

9. March, "Cherry" .... Wiegand
10. Quadrille, "Hiocrnian" .... Jullien
11. Waltz, "Over Land and Sea" .... Gungl
12. National Medley.

CUBA.

Affairs in the Interior—The Eastern Department—The Financial Situation—The Case of Zabalza—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872.

The island Press is remarkably silent on the state of affairs in the interior, but Spaniards in the Central Department and the Cinco Villas are exceedingly active in forwarding letters to their countrymen here, with whom they are compelled to maintain a steady correspondence, either on account of the necessities of trade or from motives of friendship. If a person is anxious to learn what is really going on he can always find out the truth at the counting-house of any Spanish dry goods or provision merchant, who in turn communicate the information received to their friends at large. The fact cannot be denied that since Valmaseda's departure the revolution has not only changed its character, but also its field of operations, and the method of carrying on the war. Within the past six weeks the insurgents have made eleven different attacks in force, on Spanish columns or fortified settlements. The last attack was made on the 2d, on the town of Bairo Abajo, but as on the previous evening a flying column of troops had "put up there for the night," unknown to the Cuban commander, the insurgents were repulsed after an hour's fighting, and managed to burn only two houses. Several other attacks also resulted in repulses, and the same Cuban column which whipped the Spaniards three times near Cascorro and almost annihilated the flying column of the Matanzas battalion, has since been defeated in two engagements by the Spanish forces of the Reina battalion and other independent companies, commanded by the Spanish Colonels, Quesada and Ayuso.

THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Very little fighting is going on now in the Eastern Department, the main body of insurgents having moved westward to the Central Department. One body of six hundred men has gone even further, fears being entertained that they will cross the Trocha, or military cordon, and rapidly advance into the Cinco Villas. Gen. Portilla, who was in Havana, returned to his district in haste, and is moving all his available forces toward Santi Spiritus, in order to check the Cuban advance in that direction. The departure of several commanders with Valmaseda, who were well liked by the surrendered Cubans, and the actions and reputation of Brig.-Gen. Ampurdia, have brought an accession of about seventy-five able-bodied men to the Cuban ranks from Moron and Holguin. If their example is followed by others, the troops will have more than they can attend to, and instead of finishing the revolution in a few months, as Valmaseda prophesied when he left for Spain, the revolution may be much stronger than it has been for the past year. But Valmaseda always was a good soldier and a bad prophet. The effect of these movements, and the evident inability of the Spanish Army to crush the rebellion, to such an extent as to enable the planters and farmers in the wealthy and fruitful districts to plant and harvest their tobacco and sugar crops with certainty and security, are best seen by feeling the pulse of commerce, that infallible barometer of a country's political health.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial condition has become much worse within the past week. Exchange on the United States, payable there in gold, is from 22½ to 23¼ per cent. premium; that is to say, while United States greenbacks are at 15 per cent. discount, against American gold, the notes of the Spanish bank which are payable in Spanish gold, are also at 23 per cent. discount, or 17 to 18 discount against the Spanish doubloon, rating the latter at $17. The uncertainty as to how the revolution will end, but more particularly the haste with which everybody tries to get his money out of the country, is the cause of this continued depreciation of the notes of the Spanish bank, or in other words the small amount of real patriotism on the part of most Spaniards and the little faith everybody has in an early re-establishment of peace. The *Constancia* newspaper, edited by that queer but pure man, Mr. Gil Gelpi, a man who at times writes much that ought not to be written in the nineteenth century, but who is above flattery or bribe, published an editorial yesterday, hitting the nail on the head and reading his countrymen such a lesson as they have not heard before, from one of themselves.

THE CASE OF ZABALZA.

Governor Gregorio Zabalza has compelled the Captain-General to remove him from office, even previous to the arrival of his successor already appointed. I erred when I said that Gen. Ceballos knew nothing of the Chinese business, but it was Ceballos who authorized the Governor to sell the Chinamen, even against the remonstrance of the Secretary of the Government, who pronounced the proceeding irregular. In all, Governor Zabalza sold 352 free Chinamen, over whom he had control as a committing Magistrate and Mayor of the city. Planters who had made application to contract for some of these Chinamen and were refused, started the ball against the Governor, and the Junta of Colonization and Enslavement also took notice of it, because it deprived them of certain prerogatives and injured their interests. When the Chinese question had been well ventilated, proofs accumulated that the Governor had removed several *Celadozes* of Police, and appointed others on receiving from $2 to $300. This made some inquisitive member of the Board of Aldermen scrutinize the pay-roll of the Police, and they discovered about 100 names more than there were men on the force. The Acting Secretary of the Aldermen then informed them, that he had, without warrant or authority, advanced the Governor $2,000, to pay for horses and carriage, and that he begged them to help him, as otherwise he would lose the money. The Governor had no idea of cheating the Secretary, but he sent for the contractor, who supplies the City with paving stones, and told him that he would not sign the warrants, unless two thousand dollars were forthcoming. The contractor, an American, told the Governor and his messenger to go and catch fools and rogues somewhere else, and when the Marquis of Aguas Claras, José Olano, Vicente Hernandez and another Alderman heard of it, they intended to call a meeting of the Board for the purpose of raising the two thousand dollars among themselves, and then to go in a body to the Governor, ask him to sign the warrants and save the honor of the city. A clerk told the Governor, and when two of the Aldermen called on him, he told them, without being spoken to about that business, that he had just sent the warrants to the Secretary already signed. Simon de Cardenas showed his teeth and innocently asked the Governor whether there was already another batch of warrants, and expressed his regret at the Governor's forgetfulness in keeping such documents three weeks in his desk. A Commission went finally to Ceballos and told him that he must remove Zabalza at once, if he desired to save his own reputation, and on Tuesday evening the decree substituting to him the Count of Casongo, President of the Board of Aldermen, and until the new Governor arrived, was signed by Ceballos. No Spanish official has earned such an unenviable reputation for rapacity and low rascality as Gov. Zabalza, and none in so short a time. The people generally excuse him by saying the law is at fault; the poor man only held office two months, and he ought to have been left long enough to make something.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The new Intendente and new Governor of Havana are expected here about the 19th of this month, to replace the two famous chaps, of whom one still holds to his position....The King of Spain has decorated Mr. Juan Ariza, director of the *Diario* newspaper, and the fearless correspondent of a Madrid journal, with the Grand Cross of the new Maria Victoria Order, and M. José E. Triay, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, and José E. Vergez, of the *Diario*, with the Cross of Isabella Catolica....Joaquin Aymerich, Count of Maule, has been appointed Chief of the Havana Custom-house officers....Col. Trills, formerly Govenor of Sagua, has gone to Holguin as Governor, in place of the late Col. Hueata, killed by the Cubans....Brigadier-Gen. Morales de los Rios will assume command of a district in the Eastern Department, and Brigadier-Gen. Chinchilla command of the Bayamo District....It is almost certain that Gen. Ceballos will retain the Captain-Generalcy and that Concha will not come. QUASIMODO.

GERMANY.

Count Andrassy's Semi-Official Programme—The Jesuits in Hungary—Rebuff of the Order in Luxembourg—The Papal Election—The Munich University Fete.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, July 29, 1872.

Possibly for want of other matter, our public Press is still feeding on the subject of religious warfare. Count Andrassy's reported resolution to interfere has given a temporary prominence to Austria, whither moreover most of the expelled Jesuits are turning for an hospitable asylum. A semi-official article in the Pesth *Reform*, purporting to come direct from the Minister himself, has silenced the controversy between "well-informed" papers. That article claims for the Austrian policy of non-interference the merit of practical advantages in comparison with the Prussian more ambitious but more offensive course, by pointing to its satisfactory results. In Austria all is peace and calm, while in Germany war to the knife has been proclaimed, and enmity and strife embitters the life of every parish. Count Andrassy never had, according to the *Reform*, any great opinion of the Jesuit chimera. At his last year's interview with Bismarck at Salzburg, it was the latter who started the subject, seeking to ascertain his colleague's views on the steps to be taken. "I do not deem it advisable," the Hungarian is reported to have said, "to employ cannon against sparrows—fire-engines will suffice." That saying has been put forward as Andrassy's maxim, much to the annoyance of the German-Austrian Press, which does not in the least regard the Jesuits in the light of "sparrows." No doubt too much has been made of the danger in Germany, probably intentionally so. The contrast between the two Ministers' programmes is consequently startling and unrelishable to the northern people. However, though Count Andrassy may have entertained the optimist views attributed to him a year ago, it is by no means certain that he does so still, and neither ought the Jesuits, consequently, to calculate upon his unalterable friendship nor the Germans to anticipate from difference on so sore a point, a termination of the present good understanding. Of course Count Andrassy, being Foreign Minister, has no business to undertake anything against the Jesuits except what comes under his province of diplomacy. He may conclude a treaty with Bismarck to keep out the refugee monks, but when they are once Austrian subjects he is bound to leave them alone. At the time of the Salzburg interview, however, Andrassy was Hungarian Prime Minister. Then he had no foreign measures to look to, and he required no internal.

THE JESUITS IN HUNGARY.

The Jesuit Order is legally proscribed in Hungary, and has been so for the last hundred years, and the few Jesuits that nevertheless live there do so by stealth, and are consequently compelled to conduct themselves quietly and orderly. With the exception of the college at Kalocsa, a school at Grosswardein and a few minor establishments in Upper Hungary, there are practically no Jesuits in the kingdom. Under these circumstances Count Andrassy might well have come to look upon the Order as a powerless organization. But the question is, will he continue in this equanimous mind now that he is brought face to face with it in its most ugly shape. No doubt the opinion of so powerful a statesman is of importance. Under his friendly protection, the expelled Jesuits from Germany and Italy might both find an equally handy and convenient asylum, near enough to their old dwellings to direct from its safe refuge their former flocks, and thus constituting themselves a thorn in the flesh of the two Anti-papal Powers. The article in the *Reform* is doubtless semi-official, but there is some enigma connected with it in addition to the primary mistake of no allowance made for Count Andrassy's altered position. In the first place, the *Reform* is a thorough-going pro-French paper; and, moreover, the article itself reflects in an unfriendly manner upon Germany. It speaks of "oppression of the Catholics," and insinuates that, like France, Austria regards the divisions of Germany with secret satisfaction. We are promised a further indication of the Minister's sentiments in some days, which will presumably solve these riddles.

THE ORDER REBUFFED BY LUXEMBOURG.

Though Austria remains open to the Jesuits and a third landed proprietor has been found to place a Dutch estate of his on the Prussian frontier at their disposal, they have had to suffer a new and bitter rebuff at Luxembourg, where many had hoped to settle as at a convenient point for guiding the Ultramontane movement in Germany. The first town in which they tried the experiment has turned them out, and exhorted its sister towns in most earnest language to follow the example. It is obvious that clerical agitation must be peculiarly dangerous and offensive to the Empire in Elsass Lorraine, where it finds most nutriment and enjoys the best of opportunities. For Jesuits to settle in Luxembourg would, however, mean to abet them in cultivating their rich and convenient field, and would inevitably draw down German wrath upon the helpless Grand Duchy, which, whether right or wrong, is at the mercy of its powerful neighbor. For this reason the Council of Diekirch recommends that the Jesuits be not suffered to come in. The Elsato-Lotharingian Jesuits have made one last attempt to temper the hard blow dealt against them by organizing a monster petition to the Empress Augusta for a year's respite, which would enable them to dispose, to better advantage, of their property.

THE PAPAL ELECTION.

The question of the Papal election has entered into the stage of official pamphleteering. Count Greppi, the Italian Minister at Munich, a successful writer on the subject, is avowedly engaged on the composition of a *brochure* vindicating the right of veto in respect of Papal elections as pursued by the Italian Government. A pamphlet shedding some light on the latest abortive negotiation between Russia and the Vatican has been published at Lemberg, and Prussia has employed the same means of acquainting the world with its views in a not strictly official manner. It is natural that the publication should command general interest. It may be said to be pointed mainly against the principles enunciated in a recent article of the *Osservatore Romano*, which plausibly denies the German Emperor's claim to the right of veto. The Roman article treats that right, or, more correctly speaking, the right of exclusion, as a mere courteous concession on the part of the Pope, involving no binding obligation. This assertion the official pamphlet disposes of by alleging that monarchs of the stamp of Philip II. would have known how to take the right by force, had it been withheld. There are, however, one or two awkward precedents, the last of which is the election of Pio Nono himself, resulting from the dread of an Austrian veto to the return of Cardinal Micara, which led the latter to substitute Count Mastai Ferretti for his rival, Cardinal Lambruschini. But the cardinal point of the book is its assertion that the right is altogether independent of religion. The Curia says Emperor William cannot possess the right because he is a Protestant. Protestantism has nothing to do, Prince Bismarck rejoins, with the privilege. A Catholic Prince at the head of a Protestant people would surely not be entitled to it. It is the points of contact the State has in common with the Church which make it indispensable, especially since the proclamation of infallibility has deprived the Bishops of their former independence and converted them into mere pawns, to be moved at the Pope's pleasure. And such points of contact are nowhere more numerous than in Germany. As pointed out before, the question is legally a most ticklish one, and will, in all probability, call forth many an argument still and many a rejoinder.

MUNICH UNIVERSITY JUBILEE.

The Munich University Jubilee is drawing near, and as it approaches, our eyes are naturally directed toward the Bavarian capital, where, as a preliminary celebration the German journalists are keeping their annual gathering. The 1st of August is the day fixed for the University fête, being the four hundredth anniversary of that institution's foundation. Nothing seems to go smoothly in Munich, and then it is at the eleventh hour Secretary Lewis has refused to take part in the solemnity. It cannot be his habitual shyness only which prompts the refusal, for he has likewise declined to depute a Prince to represent him. Of course this unexpected *contretemps* creates great dissatisfaction. The great danger apprehended, viz.: of the fête's assuming the character of an "Old Catholic" demonstration, has been wisely averted by the tact of the University rulers. In the first place to give offense neither to the rector Magnificus, Dr. von Dollinger, nor to the infallibilist theologians of the Faculty, the projected religious opening service has been struck entirely from the programme, and the infallibilists have substituted instead a private ceremony, to be attended by such only as feel disposed to keep it in their own way. Moreover it has been arranged by common consent, that no controversial topic shall be touched in the great speeches. That seems a dangerous promise to make, and it is doubted if Dollinger will rigidly adhere to it, though he may conscientiously wish to do so. He has kept the subject for his great oration strictly secret, but it will, under all circumstances, have to include a retrospect on the history of the University, and as that institution has, especially while settled in Ingolstadt, suffered grievously from Jesuit management, it is believed impossible but that the "Old Catholic" leader must hit a thrust at the obnoxious order.

ROWING NOTES.

Challenges—Coming Races—Prospects for the Future.

The various clubs located on the waters in this section of the Union now evince a lively interest in the coming Amateur Convention. The Gulick Club, at their monthly meeting held on Tuesday last, appointed Messrs. Browning, Shay and Devoe delegates to the Convention, and Messrs. Browning, Lindsey and Horigan as a regular Committee. The annual regatta of the Gulick Boat Club takes place at Pleasant Valley Sept. 5. The races will consist of the senior scull championship, junior scull championship, four-oared gig and eight-oared barge races.

The young organization known as the Columbia Boat Club of Brooklyn has challenged its neighbors, the Nereid, to a double scull race.

O'Leary and Coburn, of Worcester, Mass., challenged Harrington and Kerber to a double-scull working-boat race, to take place on Lake Quinsigamond, and the friends and backers of the principals are desirous of matching Kerber against Coburn, and Harrington against O'Leary.

The several clubs on the Harlem River have all signified their intention to join the Harlem Navy. An informal meeting will be held shortly, and it is earnestly hoped that this laudable project may prove a grand success.

Josh Ward is with the Argonauta Boat Club at Bergen Point, training a crew for their annual race with the Neptune Club, of West Brighton, Staten Island. It is not decided whether the race will be a four-oared or six-oared one, neither is the time definitely agreed upon, but a race there will be.

Mr. Edward Smith, who is now a member of the Argonauta Rowing Association, is matched to row Mr. R. Johnson, of the Neptune Club, a single scull race after the club race has taken place.

John Biglin stated last week that he wanted to find Ellis Ward's backer in order to make a match for a race between himself and Ellis, but could not find him. We are informed that he will have a most excellent opportunity to see them all before the coming week is out, and get all the matches he wants.

Board of Audit—Newspaper Claims.

The Board of Audit met yesterday. The following business was transacted:

Claim of James L. Crosby, salary for services as stenographer for four months in 1871, allowed $833 33.

Claim of Joseph P. Nagle, who claims $197 50 for services connected with Bureau of Sewers as axman, was disallowed.

Claims to the amount of $1,304 69 were allowed upon report of examiner. Among them were those of the New-York *School Journal*, $149; of the Harlem Gaslight Company, $806 40, and Ferris & Browne, for maps of City of New-York, $125.

Claim of Bowne & Co., for stationery, allowed $194 85; claim of George Ronen, for services as armorer, allowed $490; claims to the amount of $4,416 42 were allowed; among them were claims of Daniel Berrien, $868 92; W. D. Gibson, for carpenter work, $213 74; August Naumer, $2,151 86; claim of David M. Nagle, for services as assistant clerk in the Mayor's office, was allowed at $187 50. On the report of Charles W. Lawrence.

The examiners of the Board reported recommending the disallowance of certain newspaper claims, among them the claims of the *Scientific American* Publishing Company for $245 50, of the *St. Peter*, for $3,387 60; and of the *Corner-Stone*.

The Controller suggested that a resolution in accordance with the recommendation be adopted.

Commissioner Van Nort said be did not think there was necessity to record them as disallowed. The law created the Board to adjust all proper claims, and as these people, he believed, acted in good faith, upon the authority, written or verbal, of certain heads of Departments, he thought it would be hard that they should suffer.

The Controller asked if Mr. Van Nort referred specially to any one claim.

Commissioner Van Nort replied that he referred to all newspaper claims coming before the Board.

The Controller then put the vote of disallowance. Mr. Van Nort voted in the negative. A conference then took place, after which the resolution was withdrawn and the bills considered as not before the Board.

The following newspaper claims were then presented by the Controller; the examiners reported in favor of auditing them:

Evening Mail	$25,961 65
Scandanwick Post	3,213 40
New-Yorker	1,380 00
New-York Citizen—Round Table	3,578 25
New-York Courier	3,764 75
Total	$37,838 35

Commissioner Van Nort inquired if the proprietors of these papers were satisfied with the allowances.

One of the examiners was called. He answered affirmatively.

The claims were then audited and allowed, and the Board adjourned.

The McCabe Lunacy Case.

The case of Miss Rose McCabe, otherwise known as Sister Mary Stanislaus, was continued yesterday before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Vanderpoel argued in favor of the validity of the commitment, contending that the provisions of the act of 1842, relied on by Mr. Townsend, was applicable only to the State Asylum, and even then were only directory in their character; that the provision of the statute requiring the certificate of the County Clerk was intended only for the purpose of enabling the officers of the State Asylum to collect pay from the county in cases of insane paupers; that under the act of 1867 a party could be discharged from the Asylum only on a certificate of the attending physician.

Mr. Townsend replied briefly, reiterating his leading points presented on the day previous, and contending that if the interpretation of the statute given to it by the other side be the true one, then it was time the Legislature should interfere to change it, for it seemed to be the uniform policy of managers of these institutions to maintain secrecy, and, upon the theory of the other side, the party detained was beyond the reach of the writ of habeas corpus or the Court.

Repairs and Supplies.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has addressed the following letter to the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

Wilson Small, Esq., Superintendent Repairs and Supplies:

SIR: You will please proceed at once to make a personal inspection of all City Departments, including Civil and Police Courts, in this City, who are authorized to make requisitions on this Department for fixtures and supplies, and make an inventory of all the movable fixtures in each Department, Court, &c., including particularly such articles as desks, chairs, safes, blank books and stationery, stating the condition of the same.

This inspection and inventory I deem of importance, as requisitions are constantly being made on this Department for fixtures, supplies, &c., and are usually made to no inconsiderable extent upon the incoming of each new administration. I desire that the appropriations for these purposes may be husbanded to the greatest possible extent consistent with the requirements of these several Departments and Courts. Respectfully, GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Result of the Abrogation of the Sewerage Contract—A Considerable Saving Effected by Mr. Van Nort.

When Commissioner Van Nort assumed control of the Department of Public Works the removal of sewage matter from the sewers was done by contract, at the rate of $1 per cart load, costing the City $75,022 50 for the seven months ending July 31 of last year.

Under a provision of said contract, Commissioner Van Nort abrogated the same on ten days' notice, and the cleaning has since been done by the responsible firm of Thomas Crimmins & Son, selected by the Commissioner as especially fitted to do the work—at a cost of $4,588 50 for the seven months ending July 31 last, less than the sixteenth part of the former expense, and a saving of $70,434 to the City Treasury.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118	$100,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 C.	113⅛
$7,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	115⅜	30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Pacific Mail	74¼	1200 Erie Railroad	45⅜
100 do......s3.	74⅛	1000 do.	45½
600 do.	74⅛	2600 do.	45¼
800 do.	74¼	2300 do.	45⅜
100 do......b3.	74	100 do......b3.	45½
100 do.	73⅞	100 do.	45⅜
100 do......c.	73⅞	100 do.	45⅛
300 do.	73⅞	200 Lake Shore......s3.	89⅝
700 do......b3.	73⅞	100 do......b3.	89⅝
200 West. Un. Tel.	73	700 do.	89⅝
1100 do.	72⅞	300 Union Pacific	35⅜
200 do.	72⅞	100 do......b3.	35⅜
500 do.	72⅞	200 do.	35⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H......s3.	97	400 North-western	74
200 do.	97	100 do......b3.	73⅞
200 do......s3.	96⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.	43⅜
300 do.	96⅞	100 do.	43
100 do......b3.	96⅞	600 C., C. & I. C.	34¼
100 Rock Island	110⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	29	10 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97¼
7,000 Connecticut 6s	100	200 do......b. c. b3.	97⅛
1,000 N.Y.St. Bt'y L. coup.	108	300 do.	97⅛
1,000 Erie 4th	95¾	100 do.	97
4,000 Long Dock bds.	95	100 Harlem R......b. c.	117
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.	102½	200 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	89⅝
1,000 do.	102⅜	200 do.	89⅝
1,000 Union Pac. 1st	89¼	100 do.	89⅝
6,000 do.	89	200 Erie Railroad. b. c.	45⅜
2,000 do.	88⅞	100 do.	45⅜
5,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. c.	80½	500 do.	45⅜
1,000 do.	80	100 do......b3.	45⅜
3,000 do.	79¾	800 do.	45⅜
5,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc.	86⅛	100 do.	45⅜
1,000 A. & T.H. 2d. Pf.	91	100 do.	45⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	95	100 do.	45⅜
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	93⅛	100 do.	45⅜
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st. n.	104	1200 do.	45⅜
9,000 N. J. So. 1st	79	1500 do.	45⅜
3,000 St. L. & I.M. 1st	97⅛	100 do.	45⅜
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	92⅛	900 do.	45⅜
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.	88⅛	500 do.	45⅜
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.	93	100 do.	45⅜
5,000 T. & W. 1st. St. Louis Div. c.	90½	300 do.	45⅜
7,000 North Mo. 1st	93	100 do.	45
50 Merchants' Bank	117	200 do.	45⅜
15 German Am. B'k	104	200 do.	45⅜
500 Pacific Mail......b. c.	74	100 do.	45⅜
100 do.	74⅛	50 Panama R......b. c.	123
100 do......b3.	74⅛	200 Un. Pac. R......b. c.	35⅜
300 do.	74⅛	200 do......b3.	35⅜
100 do.	74⅛	100 do.	35⅜
200 do.	74⅛	200 do......s3.	35⅜
300 do.	74⅛	100 do.	35⅜
100 do.	74	200 Cle. & P. Gt'd.	92⅛
100 do......b3.	74⅛	100 do......bet. call.	92
100 do.	74	100 Chi. & R. I. b. c. b3.	110⅛
200 do.	74	500 do.	110⅛
100 do......s3.	74⅛	200 Chi. & N. W......b. c.	74
400 West. U. Tel. b. c.	72⅞	100 do......c.	74
100 do.	72½	600 do.	74⅛
300 do......b3.	73	100 do.	74⅛
100 do.	73⅛	300 do......b3.	74⅛
300 do.	73⅛	200 do.	74⅛
100 do.	73⅛	100 do......c.	73⅞
200 do......s3.	73⅛	300 do.	73⅞
100 do.	73⅛	100 do......b3.	73⅞
400 do.	73⅛	7 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	90½
900 do......b3.	73⅛	120 Morris & Essex	92
100 do.	73⅛	100 Miss., Kan. & Tex.	41⅛
500 do.	73⅛	500 do......bet. call.	41⅛
100 do.	73⅛	100 do.	41⅛
200 do.	73⅛	100 Ohio & Miss......b. c.	43⅜
100 do......s3.	73⅛	100 do.	43⅜
400 do.	73⅛	300 do......b3.	43⅜
500 do.	73⅛	100 do.	43⅜
900 do.	73⅛	100 do......s3.	43⅜
100 U. S. Express	82½	200 do.	43⅜
		50 do.	43⅜
		100 do.	43⅜
		100 do.	43⅜
		100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. c.	34⅛
		100 do.	34⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12 M.

$15,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.	115⅛	$17,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '68, bet. call	115⅜
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.	115⅛	5,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	113⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	115⅛		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

500 West. Un.	73⅜	300 Erie Railroad......b3.	45⅛
500 do......b3.	73⅜	100 do.	45⅛
800 do......b3.	73⅜	800 do.	45⅛
100 do.	73⅜	500 do.	45⅛
300 do.	73⅜	300 Lake Shore	89⅝
1000 do......b3.	73⅜	100 do......s3.	89⅝
300 do.	73⅜	100 do.	89⅝
200 do.	73⅜	300 Union Pacific	35⅜
200 do.	73⅜	100 do.	35⅜
800 do......b3.	73⅜	200 North-western	74
300 do.	73⅜	100 do.	74⅛
500 Pacific Mail	74⅛	1000 do.	74⅛
700 do.	74⅛	200 Rock Island......b3.	110⅛
400 do......b3.	74⅛	400 Ohio & Miss.	43⅜
100 do.	74⅛	100 do.	43⅜
500 N.Y.C. & H. R.	97⅛	300 C., & I. C.	34⅛
100 do......s3.	97⅛		
300 do.	97⅛		
200 do.	97⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Missouri St. 6s.	92⅛	50 L.S.& M.S.R.b3.	90
100 Canton Co......b.c.	94	100 do......b.c.b3.	90
300 West. Un. Tel.	73⅜	100 do.	90
300 do......b.c.	73⅜	300 do.	90⅛
500 do.	73⅜	100 do......s3.	90⅛
100 do.	73⅜	600 do.	90⅛
200 do.	73⅜	300 do.	90
100 do.	73⅜	100 do.	89⅞
400 do.	73⅜	100 do.	89⅞
200 do.	73⅜	200 do.	89⅞
100 do.	73⅜	300 do.	89⅞
100 do.	73⅜	100 do.	89⅞
100 do.	73⅜	1000 Un. Pac. R.	35⅛
1200 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.b3.	97⅛	100 do......b3.	35⅛
200 do.	97⅛	200 do.	35⅛
700 do.	97⅛	300 do......s3.	35⅛
200 do......b3.	97	100 do......b3.	35⅛
200 do.	97⅛	500 do.	35⅛
100 Cum. Coal & Iron.	73⅛	100 Harlem Railroad	116⅛
61 Adams Express	97	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	74⅛
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co., bet. call......b3.	74⅛	100 do......c.	74⅛
100 do.	74⅛	200 do......b.c.	74
400 do......s3.	74⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. bet. call......b3.	90
100 do.	74⅛	25 N. Jersey......b.c.	106⅛
400 do.	74⅛	200 do.	106⅛
100 do......s3.	74⅛	300 do.	106
900 do.	74⅛	200 Ohio & Miss......b.c.	43⅛
200 do.	74⅛	700 do.	43⅛
1800 Erie Railroad.b.c.	45⅛	200 do.	43⅛
1000 do.	45⅛	300 do.	43⅛
2500 do.	45	300 do......s3.	42⅞
800 do.	44⅞	200 do.	43⅛
300 do......b3.	45	200 do......b4.	43⅛
700 do.	45	100 do......b4.	43⅛
100 Chi. & R. I. R.b.c.	110⅛	100 Mo., Kan. & Tex.	42
200 do.	111	100 do......b.c.	42
500 Mil. & St. P. R.	55	200 do.	42⅛
100 Del., L. & W. R.	104	200 do.	42⅛
29 do......b.c.	104	3.0 do.	42⅛
300 Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	91⅛		
50 do.	92⅛		

THURSDAY, Aug. 15—A.M.

The bidding for the million of Treasury Gold offered today for Sinking Fund account was less spirited than for the $2,000,000 sold last Thursday, and at figures ⅛@1 ₱ cent. less. The whole amount bid for was $2,730,000, at 114 ₱ cent. up to 114.78 ₱ cent. The $1,000,000 was awarded at 114.67₱114.78 ₱ cent. The sales of Gold in the open market this forenoon were at 114⅜@114⅞ ₱ cent. The speculative interest in the Gold room has materially subsided since the break in the market on Tuesday, and it looks as though it would be difficult to revive confidence in what have been known for several weeks past as clique prices. At the same time it would scarcely be safe to calculate on or speculate for any very decided decline in the course of the market this side the incoming cotton and other crops for exportation. The only point seemingly in favor of an early decline below 114@114⅛ ₱ cent. is the abundance of free offering of Exchange at rates fully 1 ₱ cent. below the Gold shipping rate, or the rate at which it would pay the Banker to ship American Gold Coin to cover his Bills. We discover today some eagerness to sell both 60 days London and sight Exchange ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below the quoted terms of yesterday, and accordingly reduce the 60 days quotations to 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent. Some demand bills have been sold as cheap as 109⅜@109⅛ ₱ cent.

The talk, somewhat current last week, of an approaching upward turn in the Money Market, has been almost forgotten in the very cheap rates at which large balances are offered to the Brokers by money-lenders, on call loan. The rates today are 3@4 ₱ cent. Loans on short time are not so cheaply offered, and we quote 30@60 days at 5@6 ₱ cent.

The extreme heat of the weather fails to stay the firm course of the Stock Market. The prices for the Railroads and the Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks today were generally above the latest figures of Wednesday. The prominent exception, as for several days past, is Erie Stock, which sympathises with the declining speculation in the stock in London.

After the details of the Gold awards became known, the purchases were attributed to the clique, and the quotation in the Room advanced to 115@115⅛. Considerable purchases were made as far as 115, by brokers generally believed to get their important orders from the clique. With these indications of a renewed attempt to run up the price of Gold, whether for the purpose of further buying or of further sales on an artificially stimulated market, it is not surprising that the Stock market gave way. The decline was about ¼ ₱ cent., from which there was a slight recovery at the close. At 4 P. M. the following were the quotations compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 15.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	112⅜	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅛
American Gold	114⅞	115
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-western Common	74	73⅞
Pacific Mail	74⅛	74⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph	72⅞	73⅛
Erie	46	44⅞
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	89⅞	89⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	34⅛	34⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady.

The last price of Gold was 115 to 115⅛.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	115⅜	5-20 coupon, n. i., '65	115⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	118	5-20 registered, '67	115⅛
5-20 registered, '62	116⅛	5-20 coupon, '67	115⅛
5-20 coupon, '62	116⅛	5-20 registered, '68	115⅛
5-20 registered, '64	116⅛	5-20 coupon, '68	115⅛
5-20 coupon, '64	116⅛	10-40 registered	109⅜
5-20 registered, '65	116⅛	10-40 coupon	113⅛
5-20 coupon, '65	116⅛	5s coupon, '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛	6s Currency	113⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st Extended	103	Del., L. & W. 2d	99
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	93⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	95½	Tol. & W. Cons.Conv.	89⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	94	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93
Long Dock Bonds	95	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	95⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	105	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	104
Har. 1st 7s	101½	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	78⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	105
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	117	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	99⅛
Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	101⅛	P., Ft. W.&C.3d.P.E.B.	100
Cleve., P. & Ash., O.B.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
Cleve., P. & Ash., N.B.	96⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	99
Buff. & Erie. New B.	97	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	97	Chi. & Alton S. F.	101
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	102	Chi. & Alton 1st	104
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s	79⅛	Ohio & Miss. 2d	88⅛
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	97
Ill. Cen. 7s	104⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, I. D.	87⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	91	Col., Chi. & Ind.C.1st.	92⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	81	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	92⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Tol., Peo.& W.Cons.7s.	84
Chi. & N.W. 1st	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Del., L. & W. 1st	102	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s.	41

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

Gold receipts	$906,451 69
Gold payments	154,642 92
Gold balance	48,166,310 21
Currency receipts	561,192 33
Currency payments	1,672,322 69
Currency balance	6,405,759 26
Customs	682,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98⅛	
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	125⅛	125⅛
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅛
Reading	115	115⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅛
Catawissa Preferred	45	45⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	39	39⅛
Lehigh Navigation	41⅛	42
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅛	94

The Mortgage Bonds of the Quicksilver Company, due in April, 1873, are now being purchased at par by Mr. Drew, the President of the Company.

The Union Pacific Company sold in July $1,389 acres of their land at an average of $4 26 ₱ acre. The gross sales to July 31 are 602,559 acres at an average of $4 20 ₱ acre; proceeds, $2,583,000, of which $1,326,000 has been collected and applied to the purchase of Land Grant Bonds.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, for the first week in August, were: 1872, $50,580; 1871, $34,052; increase, $16,528. Jan. 1 to Aug. 8: 1872, $1,290,953; 1871, $907,338; increase, $383,615.

The editors of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* have again favored us with an advance proof of their monthly exhibit of the railroad earnings in July, from which it appears that the month was seemingly not quite as favorable for earnings on several of the older and more prominent lines of railroad as most of the previous months of this year. The Central Pacific is still conspicuous for a large increase, showing $305,999 more than in July of last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JULY.

	1872.	1871.
Atlantic and Great Western	$417,903	$374,233
Atlantic and Pacific	85,306	76,288
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Minnesota	73,834	30,034
Central Pacific	1,175,295	869,296
Chicago and Alton	482,987	533,655
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes	47,259	....
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. and Ind.	330,970	319,069
Erie	1,550,023	1,720,078
Illinois Central	616,680	707,992
Indiana, Bloomington and Western	100,860	77,975
Kansas Pacific	321,774	282,723
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	1,204,443	1,130,847
Marietta and Cincinnati	149,550	118,572
Milwaukee and St. Paul	488,249	481,113
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	179,504	73,225
Pacific of Missouri	265,406	278,172
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	130,145	156,114
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	181,240	118,016
St. Louis, Kansas City and North	287,922	204,684
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	90,072	93,268
Total (except C., D. and Vin.)	$8,179,522	$7,046,354
Net increase		$486,909

For the seven months of the year now passed, gross earnings are generally in excess of last year, only two roads in the list below show any decrease. The Central Pacific, Erie, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern are all conspicuous for the large amount of their increase; while other roads show earnings which are equally noticeable for the percentage of increase above last year, though less in the gross amount than those just named:

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 31.

	1872.	1871.
Atlantic and Great Western	$2,730,131	$2,542,383
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minn.	478,429	....
Central Pacific	6,709,629	4,914,179
Chicago and Alton	2,769,143	2,930,608
Cleve. Col., Cin. and Indiana	2,445,924	2,037,187
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes	322,671	....
Erie	10,336,601	9,144,061
Illinois Central	4,214,160	4,478,063
Indiana, Bloom. and Western	756,203	486,526
Kansas Pacific	1,974,549	1,713,016
Lake Shore and Michigan South	9,650,666	8,150,459
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,054,481	869,357
Milwaukee and St. Paul	3,412,480	3,409,722
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	857,341	461,565
Pacific of Missouri	1,937,308	1,908,079
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	1,046,796	1,010,782
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	1,240,372	873,286
St. Louis, Kansas City and N.	1,933,993	1,481,034
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	718,770	578,224
Total	$53,788,547	$46,988,531
Net increase		$6,800,016

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

The Large Sales of Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds show their popularity with investors, and we recommend them to the public because of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, both as a first-class Railroad Security and a Real Estate Mortgage on Lands worth twice the amount of the proposed Loan.

The Bonds have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest, in Gold—exempt from United States Tax to the Holder—are a first and only mortgage on the Road and its earnings, and upon a Government Grant of Land averaging on completion of the Road about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities received in exchange at current quotations, without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.
PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

JERSEY CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1891.
AT 100 AND INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.
No. 35 Exchange-place, New-York.

☞ GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place,
New-York,
Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Of which more than sixty miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.

☞ No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $13,000 per mile. New-York Directors, Jesse Hoyt and A. H. Barney. Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—51, Staten Island Railroad Company vs. Neilson; 52, Same vs. Same; 58, Newborg vs. Mreehling; 89, De la Montagnie vs. De la Montagnie; 117, Kellin vs. Kellin; 154, Smith vs. The Board of Apportionment; 156, Wood vs Bowles; 169, Bentz vs. Bentz; 171, Dietz vs Dietz; 177, Bowling-green Savings Bank vs. Todd et al.; 187, Spofford et al. vs. Huntington et al.; 190, Murray vs. Furman; 191, Kohlsaat vs. Liebensteine et al.; 192, Thurber vs. Archiarius.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Bedford, J.—1, Thomas Kelley and Charles Rubel, burglary; 2, Samuel Allen, burglary; 3, Thomas Durand, burglary; 4, George Watson and George Kirby, burglary; 5, Charles Grant, burglary; 6, James Doyle, burglary; 7, John McGovern, felonious assault and battery; 8, Jacob Levy, grand larceny; 9, James Boardman and Richard Reading, grand larceny; 10, James McGuire, larceny from the person; 11, Gustave Rudolph, grand larceny; 12, John Hudson, grand larceny; 13, James Cusick, (two cases,) assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 15

By Judge Barrett.

Holloway vs. Stephens; memoranda for counsel.

T. B. Eldridge vs. Alfred Barmore; application denied, &c.

J. Martin et al. vs. E. L. Winthrop; three orders granted.

In the matter of T. B. Meyer et al.; report confirmed, and order granted.

The Oswego Starch Factory vs. Frederick Stotzenberg; upon the additional affidavits, and the defendant being in default, the plaintiff may take its order.

Elihu J. Granger vs. Isaac P. Morrison; there must be compliance with new rule 34.

By Judge Brady.

O. H. P. Ardier, Receiver, vs. John McKenzie et al.; motion granted, but without prejudice to any defense already interposed, and $10 costs to defendants to abide event, unless cause commenced by leave.

Same vs. John W. Cochran et al.; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Elias T. Hatch et al.; Same vs. C. W. Conger et al.; Same vs. William C. Vandewater et al.; Same vs. James H. Day, impleaded, &c.; Same vs. John E. Wilson et al.; Same vs. William H. Roberts; Same vs. Wallace P. Birdsall et al.; O. H. P. Archer et al. vs. John Coan; same decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 15.

By Judge Robinson.

In the matter of the application of William Moore to be discharged from imprisonment; objections to petition allowed, and proceedings dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barrett.

AN IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE CASE.

The important suit of Marie Louise Mason, widow of James Mason, against Henry A. Cram and Kathrine S., his wife, was up before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ona motion to determine whether any, and if so, what issues in the case should be referred to a jury. The case involves title to about $1,000,000 worth of property, situated in the vicinity of Central Park, which, it is claimed, the defendant obtained from Mr. Mason in his life-time under circumstances which rendered the title illegal and void. Plaintiff assumes that the property was conveyed while Mr. Cram bore the relation of attorney to Mr. Mason, and that though she stated to the Commissioner when executing the deed, that she did so of her own free will, yet such representation was not true. It is claimed by the defendant that the whole transaction was regular and proper, Mr. Mason acting under the advice of other counsel throughout the whole negotiation, and that the plaintiff's statement to the Commissioner was binding, whether true or not.

The motion is still before the Court.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Spring sold $1 57@$1 58¼, cash or August; closed $1 58¼; September higher; closed $1 23¼; No. 3 Spring, $1 33¼@$1 34; Rejected, $1 14@$1 17. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42¼c. cash, or August; 42⅛c.@42¼c. September; Rejected active and higher at 40c.; High Mixed Canal, 44c. Oats firm; No. 2, 27¼c.@27⅛c., cash; Rejected, 23c. Rye firm at 55½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall New, 57c. Pork excited and higher; closed $14 75 cash, or any delivery before Oct. 1; it is said the corner on Pork will be continued through September; sales ranged at $14 25@$14 75. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8¼c.@8½c. Bulk Meats in good demand; generally held ⅛c. higher; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; sales 100,000 lbs. at 6¼c.; Short Rib Middles held at 8¼c.; 8⅛c. bid. Bacon scarce and firm at full prices. Whisky—Buyers and sellers apart; 89½c.@90c. asked. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 262,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 349,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Flour steady for New at $7; stock of Old about exhausted. Wheat steady; Dry, $1 40@$1 45; Damp, $1 10@$1 30. Corn steady at 46c.@47c. Rye steady; Old, 73c.@75c.; New, 60c.@73c. Oats firm for Old at 36c.@39c.; New steady at 25c.@30c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter dull and declining; 18c.@20c. for best; no Choice offered, all being heated in transit. Pork in fair demand and firm at $13 50. Lard firmer; no Winter stock offered; held nominally, 8¼c.; steam, 8¾c.; Kettle Summer, 8¾c. Bulk Meats in good demand; offerings light; sales of Shoulders, 6¼c., spot; 6¾c. buyer August; Sides nominally 8¼c.@8½c. offered and refused for Clear Ribs; held 8¼c.; Clear Sides held 8¾c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders steady at 7¼c.; Clear Sides wanted at 10c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 9¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured firm at 15½c.@16c. Live Hogs steady at $4 75@$5 25. Whisky quiet and weak at 89c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Lake Imports—Flour, 5,742 bbls.; Wheat, 11,560 bushels; Corn, 789,724 bushels; Oats, 74,200 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 20,921 bushels; Corn, 115,500 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 22,800 bushels; Corn, 24,800 bushels; Oats, 18,200 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour in good demand. Sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$7 50; Baker's, $7 75@$8; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales in small lots of new Red Toledo at $1 55. Corn firm; sales in small lots at 53c. for No. 2. Oats dull, but firm; sales of 13,000 bushels No. 1 Toledo at 38½c. Other markets unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—Tobacco unchanged; sales, 72 hhds. Flour in good demand; Extra Family, $6 50. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions active at full prices. Pork, $13 25@$13 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 10c.@10½c., packed. Bulk-Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 9c.@9¼c. loose. Hams—Sugar-cured 15¼c.@16¼c. Lard, 9¼c.@10¼c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Sales, 200,000 lbs. of bulk Shoulders at 6¼c.; 50,000 lbs. of Bacon, Clear Sides, at 10c., 5,000 pieces of Sugar-cured Hams at 15¼c., 1,600 tierces of Lard at 9¼c. Whisky quiet at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1, $1 46; No. 2, $1 42. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42¼c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 27¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 55c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13¼c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Nothing done in Wheat, Rye or Corn. Oats are improving in value; sales of 1 car extra White State, in bags, at 51c., and two car-loads Mixed State at 46c. delivered in Troy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 9 bales; gross, 9 bales; sales, 84 bales; stock, 6,821 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 11 bales; exports, coastwise, 6 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 997 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 11 bales; exports, coastwise, 308 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,695 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 19¼c.@20c.; sales, 180 bales; stock, 1,038 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	14	Hides, bales	32
Bees-wax, pks.	1	Leather, sides	7,459
Cotton, bales	67	Resin, bbls.	1,110
Copper, bbls.	20	Pork, pks.	179
Dried Fruit, pks.	72	Cut-meats, pks.	328
Eggs, bbls.	756	Grease, pks.	105
Flour, bbls.	5,068	Lard, pks.	150
Wheat, bushels	59,249	Stearine, pks.	50
Corn, bushels	273,310	Butter, pks.	1,800
Oats, bushels	160,745	Cheese, pks.	15,265
Rye, bushels	15,100	Tallow, pks.	160
Malt, bushels	12,120	Pea-nuts, bags	22
Flax-seed, bags	420	Sumac, bags	140
Peas, bushels	300	Tobacco, hhds.	191
Meal, bbls.	200	Tobacco, pks.	1,403
Hemp, bales	3	Whisky, bbls.	325
Hops, bales	35	Wool, bales	238

The Cotton receipts at this port today were all from Norfolk.

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship Clanranald, for Liverpool—43 hhds. Tobacco, 86,575 bushels Corn, 14,100 pcs. Hickory, 1,223 Oars, 7 cases Wood, 150 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer Peter Jebsen, for London—25 tcs. Beef, 40 hhds. Tallow, 45 hhds. Grease, 52 Car-wheels, 25 pks. Paint, 15,489 bushels Wheat, 23,375 bushels Corn, 100 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Attila, for Queenstown and orders—27,343 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg—100 boxes Bacon, 40 cases Sewing-machines, 938 bags Pepper, 93 boxes Cigars, 52 hhds. Tobacco, 100 bbls. Beef, 1,115 bales Tobacco, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 143 boxes Clocks, 950 tcs. Lard, 133 boxes Meats, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 183 cases Tobacco, 434 bags Ore, 190 cases Machinery, 50 bales Rubber, 35 bbls. Maizena, 259 Hides, 38 pks. Axes, 100 cases Spermaceti, 11 pks. Pumps, 1,505 bbls. Resin, 75 hhds. Tallow, 8 bales Furs, 1,000 seroons Tobacco.

By the ship Royal Saxon, for Hamburg—4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 800 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Hannover, for Bremen—9,310 boxes Cheese, 830 cases Tobacco, 51 bbls. Beef, 175 tcs. Lard, 7 bbls. Tallow, 631 cases Cigars, 238 hhds. Tobacco, 101 pks. Butter, 40 hhds. Tallow, 896 bales Tobacco.

By the bark Fannie, for Morgan Pill—2,374 bbls. Naphtha, 300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Ariadne, for Rotterdam—12 pks. Machinery, 58 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Beef, 2,400 tcs. Lard, 371 hhds. Tallow, 7 bbls. Pearl Ashes, 25 bbls. Beef, 9 cases Paintings.

By the brig Amilcare, for Gibraltar and orders—7,411 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Luisa, for Barcelona—29,040 Staves.

By the brig Eva N. Johnson, for Alicante—39,600 Staves, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Maria Crowell, for Bilboa—1,200 bbls. Naphtha, 228 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Gasoline, 7 cases Drugs.

By the steamer Trinacria, for Glasgow—58,238 bushels Corn, 564 boxes Cheese, 102 bags Waste, 120 boxes Bacon, 33 hhds. Tobacco, 123 boxes Clocks, 25 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer Cuba, for Liverpool—4,368 boxes Cheese, 8,100 bushels Corn, 727 bales Cotton, 13 bbls. Jewelers' Sweeps, 41 pks. Furniture, 266 boxes Bacon, 6 bales Furs, 334 pks. Manufactured Tobacco, 80 hhds. Tobacco.

By the schr. Susan Wright, for Cadiz—2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 42,720 Staves.

By the brig H. E. Wheeler, for Cardenas—9,644 Shooks and Heads.

By the steamer Columbia, for Havana—25 bbls. Brass 2,590 bbls. Potatoes, 20 tcs. Hams, 75 bbls. Apples, 165 drums Haddock, 69 drums Codfish, 500 tcs. Lard, 40 Shooks, 25 bushels Wheat, 800 reams Paper, 30 hhds. Lard.

By the brig Charlotte, for Kingston, Jam.—5 pks. Lamps, 26 cases Oysters, 3 cases Drugs, 26 boxes Tobacco, 12 boxes Starch, 35 boxes Milk, 190 pks. Lard, 14 pks. Tongue, 11 pks. Trunks, 277 reams Paper, 25 boxes Cheese, 27 boxes Chairs, 25 bbls. Pitch, 10 bbls. Blacking, 45 Oars, 2 bbls. Lard-oil, 1 Organ, 17 boxes Axes, 38 pks. Crackers, 20 boxes Soap, 27 pks. Woodenware, 7 pks. Agricultural Implements, 2 pks. Wheels, 2,860 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 35 bbls. Beef, 35 pks. Butter, 105 cases Refined Petroleum, 23 bales Tobacco, 3 bbls. Resin, 2 cases Pumps, 100 bags Corn, 100 bags Bran, 5 kegs Nails, 17 cases Sewing-machines.

And from Philadelphia for Nieiti, by the brig Albert Lewis, 110,351½ gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Dublin, by the brig Casper Wild, 59,449 gallons Refined Petroleum.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been more active in nearly all branches, and holders of desirable styles of work have been quite confident in their views as to values, offering supplies moderately at the ruling figures. Jobbers report a freer movement in most kinds.

BRICKS—Have been in demand and firm. Common Pale at $4 75@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$7 50; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Front, $35@$40, ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in rather more demand, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18¼c.; Paraffine, 25c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in request, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COCOA—Has been quiet but steady. Maracaibo at 29c.; Caracas, 16c.@18½c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been rather more sought after, particularly foreign, which has been in comparatively limited supply. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$16; House do., $22@$23; Newcastle Gas, $8@$9 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $3 75@$5 25 ₱ ton, for cargoes.

COFFEE—There has been no business today from first hands. Out of town men have purchased well in job lots at full rates, and holders have made some inquiries but without consummating transactions. We quote Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio in job lots at 15c.@18½c., gold; Java at 18¾c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18¼c.; Native Ceylon, 16c.@18c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17¼c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@17¾c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@18¾c.; San Domingo, 14c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand for Cotton, on the spot, has been good, and mainly for the better descriptions, of which the supply is becoming small. Prices are firm. Sales since our last, 2,203 bales, including 768 bales to exporters, 1,423 bales to spinners, and 12 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the market opened strong, but closed at ⅛c. decline on the early months. Sales, 2,100 bales last evening, and 6,300 bales today, basis Low Middling, including last evening, for September, 300 bales at 20 7-16c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 20 13-32c., 100 bales at 20⅜c.; October, 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; November, 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 500 bales at 18¾c.; and today, for August, 300 bales, short notice, at 20¾c.; September, 600 bales at 20 7-16c., 200 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20½c., 100 at 20 5-16c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 300 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c.; September, 100 bales at 20 3-16c., and October, 100 bales at 19⅜c., together; October, 300 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 400 bales at 18¾c.; December, 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 900 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c.; January, old form contract, 100 bales at 18⅝c.; 500 bales, seller's option all this year, at 18⅝c. Exchanged—1 1-16d. paid to exchange 200 bales October for 200 bales September; 1c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September; 100 bales August, short notice, for 100 bales September, even. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: August, 20.50c.; September, 20.39c.; October, 19.31c.; November, 18.80c.; December, 18.60c.; January, 18.64c. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 121 bales, and thus far this week 1,749 bales, against 994 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,675,776 bales, against 3,952,804 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	20⅜	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛	24⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate trade and limited export demand noted, since our last, for State and Western Flour, at generally easier prices, the market closing dull and weak, though the principal holders have been offering desirable old stock rather reservedly. Sales have been made since our last of 7,800 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $7 10@$7 50; very good to fancy at $7 50@$8 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $7@$7 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 10@$7 50, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 85@ 7 55
Sour Flour	4 80@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 60
Extra State	7 10@ 8 10
Extra City, shipping brands	7 10@ 8 10
Extra Genesee	8 20@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 10@ 7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60@10 15
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 45@10 15
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 75@12 00

Southern Flour has been dull and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls. at $6 25@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 05@$5 10 ₱ bbl; sales 400 bbls., chiefly of the better grades. Corn-meal has been in demand at from $3 50@$4 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 80 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly low grade Western.

FISH—The inquiry has been more animated, and prices have been quoted generally as before. Holders as a rule do not seem urgent in their offerings of stock. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $10@$16; No. 2 do., $7 50@$11; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 15c. for No. 1 ₱ box; New Dutch Herring, $2 40 ₱ keg.

GRAIN—The offerings of Spring Wheat have been quoted decidedly lower, leading to a moderate business, chiefly for shipment. Winter Wheat has been much depressed, and quoted cheaper and irregular, on increasing receipts, especially of new. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at $1 60 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, and $1 62 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 75@$1 82½ for old Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) in lots; $1 60@$1 62½ for fair to good new Red Western, taken for export; $1 67½@$1 80 for choice new Red and Amber Western, the latter an extreme; and $1 90@$1 95 for White Southern and Western....Corn has been more freely purchased, mainly for export, at steadier prices. The bulk of the business has been in good to prime grades of Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 264,000 bushels at 64c.@64¼c. for good to prime sailing vessel grades, afloat; 64¼c.@65c. for fancy do.; 62c.@63¼c. for poor to choice steamer grades of New Mixed Western; 65c.@67c. for Yellow Western; 65c.@69c. for White Western, and 59c.@61c. for damaged.... There has been a more active inquiry noted for Rye, mainly for export, and sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels, on the basis of 71½c. for prime Western and 73½c. for Canada, in bond.... Barley has been neglected and nominal.... Barley Malt has been very quiet, but quoted firm for prime samples, which have been offered with reserve; 4,000 bushels Canada were sold at $1 30, and a lot of two-rowed State at $1 15, ₱ bushel.... Oats have been inactive and heavy. The inquiry has been almost wholly for car lots, for trade account, at irregular figures. Full boat-loads of prime mixed Western have been offered at 45c., without leading to any important purchases, the bids having been ¼c.@½c., generally ½c., under the asking rate. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels at 44½c.@45c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 43c. for do. in store; 43c.@45c. for Black and Mixed do., from track; 48c. for ordinary to choice White Western, from store, track, and afloat, and 44c. for Black State.

GUNNY CLOTH—Is weak, with very little inquiry; sales of 200 rolls Domestic Cloth, 15c.@15¼c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been offered sparingly, and has been in demand at full rates. We quote old Bale from $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 65 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 50. Straw at from 65c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales of Jute Butts embrace 400 bales at 2¾c., currency. Manila Hemp is dull at 11c., gold.

MOLASSES—No new feature has been developed today. The demand continued light, but holders did not press business; 37 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 76c.@88c. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 28c.@37½c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@88c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered more freely and at easier prices for Strained, while the sales have been small, including 200 bbls. at $3 85, and 1,000 bbls. sellers' option, 60 days, at $3 40. Fine grades in moderate demand at steady figures; sales of 300 bbls. at $5 25@$6. The quotations are $3 85@$3 87½ for Strained, up to $7 for extra Pale.... Spirits Turpentine has declined, with more disposition to realize; sales of 390 bbls. at 51½c. for merchantable, and 50 bbls. New-York pks. at 52½c.; a contract for 200 bbls. in shipping order was settled at 52½c.... Tar has been quoted at $5 50 for Wilmington.

PETROLEUM—Trade has been very small, owing partly to the light amount of ocean freight-room available. Crude, in bulk, 11½c.; a sale of 600 bbls. (Neyhart's) was made at 11½c. Refined quoted at 22⅛c.; cases at 28¼c.@28½c. In Philadelphia there has been a quiet market, with the tone in the buyer's favor; sales of 4,000 bbls. for first half September, ten days' notice, 22¼c., and 6,000 bbls. Sept. 1 to Sept. 20, 22¼c. For September delivery the quotation is 21⅞c.@21¾c. On the Creek the quotations are $3 25@$3 30.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light request, and somewhat unsettled in price, though not offered freely. Sales have been reported of 290 bbls., in lots, at $13 75 for new Western Mess, $13 15 for old do., $11 75 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry continues very limited, with Western Mess, seller August, quoted nominally at $13 60@$13 75 ₱ bbl.... City-dressed Hogs have been in good request at 6¾c.@6⅞c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue quiet but firm at from 11c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Smoked Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7¼c.@7⅞c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last, equal 150 pks., within the range; also, 20,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c. ₱ lb..... Bacon meets a prompt market for early and forward delivery, at firm prices for desirable cuts, which have been offered moderately, mostly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 boxes at 7¾c.@8c. for Long Clear, for early delivery; 7¾c. for Long and Short Clear, December delivery; 8¼c. for Short Clear, also December delivery, the bulk of the business having been for December delivery.... Lard has been quiet, and quoted weaker in price, though not offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported of 580 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for prime to choice old Western; 9¾c. for prime old Western Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime new Western Steam, which is scarce; 8¾c. for prime City Steam and Kettle rendered; 8¼c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been limited, with sales reported of only 750 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, at 9c., ₱ lb.... Refined in less request at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb.... Beef products have been inactive, within the range of from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 130 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes.... The better grades of Butter have been offered reservedly and have been in demand, mostly for local use at firm prices.... The finer makes of Cheese have been modestly sought after, and quoted steady on the basis of previous figures.

RICE—There was a fair jobbing trade at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bags Rangoon at 7c.@7¼c.; 100 bags Patna at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 60 tcs. Carolina at 9c.@9¾, and, in bond, 200 bags Patna at 4c.@4¼c., gold.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is in more demand, with sales reported of 2,500 bags at $2 27½, gold, and 5,000 bags on private terms. Other kinds quiet.

SUGAR—The business in raw has not been very extensive today, but the market was fully sustained, especially on Centrifugals, in which were most of the transactions. The refining grades were quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 9¼c.; 2,988 boxes Centrifugal, of which 1,000 brought 9⅞c.; 688, 10c., and 1,300 were on private terms. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; good do. at 8½c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9¼c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅞c.@8⅜c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 12¼c.; Crushed, 12¼c.; Granulated at 12c.; A.'s at 10¾c.@11¼c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¼c., ₱ lb. Messrs. C. Amann & Co show the movement in raw Sugars for the week, as follows:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1872	98,557	84,192	74,540	3,950
Receipts, since Aug. 1	8,516	15,614	....	267
Total	107,073	99,806	74,540	4,217
Sales, since Aug. 1	15,243	18,978	200	685
Stock Aug. 15, 1872	91,830	80,828	74,340	3,532
Stock Aug. 17, 1871	80,679	104,686	321,385	10,311
Stock Aug. 18, 1870	96,845	115,385	505,151	1,191
Stock Aug. 19, 1869	122,958	138,826	158,990	1,008

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fair demand noted for prime Tallow, which has been offered sparingly and quoted strong in price, preventing free dealings. The poorer grades have been in moderate request at irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9 5-16c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c. for best samples. Stearine has been in request, with sales reported of 200 tcs. prime to choice, part for September delivery, at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active and quoted firmer, with sales reported of equal to 500 bbls., in lots, at 92¼c.@93c., closing at 93c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece has been quite sparingly dealt in, the prices claimed by holders having been above the views of purchasers, who have been reserved in their bids for stock not urgently needed to meet actual wants. The offerings of desirable grades have been restricted at the nominal ruling figures, and holders have been talking quite confidently in most instances. Domestic Pulled has been very moderately sought after within the previous range. California Wool has been light, checked in part by the firmness of holders. Foreign Wool has been without further material change as to values, but has been moving rather less freely. Cape and Montevideo stock has been in most favor with buyers. A limited inquiry has been noted for Mestizas on the basis of about previous figures.

	Cents ₱ lb.
No. 1 to XXX Fleece	65@73
No. 2 Fleece	58@66
Unwashed Fleece	50@68
Combing	65@76
Texas, coarse to extra fine	25@50
Santa Fé, White Fleece	30@42
Santa Fé, Black Fleece	27@31
California, Spring Clip	33@50
California, Fall Clip and Lambs	24@33
Super to Extra Pulled	60@67
No. 1 Pulled	50@69
Western Pulled	50@55
Southern Pulled	40@50
California Pulled	25@55
Buenos Ayres, Unwashed	29@38
Rio Grande (gold)	22@34
Cape	33@42
Australian	47@68
Imported Sheepskins, ₱ lb	36@40

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate inquiry reported for Grain room, in the way of berth freights, but at rather easier rates, with a limited demand for accommodation from other sources, though shippers had any existing advantages. The chartering business shows but little animation, owing partly to the want of vessels, especially such as are suited to the Grain and Petroleum trade, remaining essentially unchanged.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 7,800 bushels Corn at 8¼d.; 31,000 bushels do, at 8d. ₱ bushel, which was the closing rate; 5,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d., and 350 cases Tobacco on private terms. And an American ship, 1,193 tons, an American bark, 1063 tons, a British ship, 799 tons, and a British bark, 462 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. Also a British brig, 365 tons, with 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel.... For Bristol, by steam, 35,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel; 23 hhds. Tallow at 35s.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 417 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) on private terms.... For Hamburg, by sail, 220 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 100 tons Heavy Goods and 15 tons Leather at 50s., equal to 25 tons Leather at ⅝c. ₱ lb.; 950 tcs. Lard, 250 boxes Bacon, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 100 bbls. Beef, 75 hhds. Tallow, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 2,350 pks. Tobacco and 2,100 pks. mdse. at full market rates.... For the Continent, a British bark, 357 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Antwerp, a British ship, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Bremen, by steam, 175 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 2,160 pks. Tobacco, 9,300 boxes Cheese and 775 pks. Merchandise, on private terms.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 tons Cedar at 35s., prompt delivery.... For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 347 tons, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For Tarragona, a Spanish brig, 103 tons, with 400 bbls. and 1,000 cases Petroleum on owner's account.... For Marseilles, an American brig, 381 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. 9s. ₱ bbl.... For a Windward Island, a British schooner, 166 tons, with Lumber, &c., from St. John's at $1,600.... For the West Indies, three American brigs, 359, 221 and 198 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For South America, a British brig, 168 tons, hence, with general cargo, on priate terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £65,000 during the past week.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1½ P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 92¼ for the issue of 1862.

5½ P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

1½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 32s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 38s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

5½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 17d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 15—Evening.—Common Resin, 9s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Fatal Accidents.

Annie Goldsmith, the child who fell out of a window at her parents' residence, No. 112 Columbia-street, on Wednesday evening, died yesterday, from the injuries received.

Matthew McLaughlin, aged ten years, who was accidentally shot in the head by Edward Morrisey, aged fourteen, while the latter was carelessly handling a rifle, on Wednesday evening, died yesterday, from the injuries.

Catharine Gallagher, aged four years, of No. 323 East Twelfth-street, while playing in the yard of her residence, was struck on the head by an ironing-board which fell from one of the upper windows of the house, and almost instantly killed.

Simon Fraser, aged six years, who was run over on Wednesday evening by a Harlem train, at Seventy-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, died yesterday, at the German Hospital.

Cleaning the Streets.

The report of Superintendent Thorne, of the Bureau of Street-cleaning, shows that during the week ending the 10th inst. 455 miles of streets were cleaned, as follows: 240 miles were cleaned once, 164 miles twice, 40 miles thrice, and 11 miles four and five times. During the week, 8,741 loads of ashes and 7,194 loads of dirt and rubbish were removed from the City. The cost was as follows:

For labor, 3,666¼ days, at $1 75 per day	$6,415 33
For ash-cartmen, 1,078 days, at $4 per day	4,312 00
For dirt-cartmen, 840¼ days, at $4 per day	3,361 00
Total	$14,088 33

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &C. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City
3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.
4. Jake Thompson's letter.
5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.
8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.
9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.
13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Sobell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.
14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The *Tribune*, having in an incredibly short space of time utterly demolished GERRIT SMITH, (a "humbug,") W. LLOYD GARRISON, (an "abusive Radical,") Gen. DIX, (a "mercenary coward,") Speaker BLAINE, (a "pertinacious young man,") and all the proprietors and editors of the TIMES, ("conspirators under indictment,")—now proceeds to perform the same friendly office for Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE, of Cornell University, and Judge SETTLE. The article disposing of SETTLE is entitled, with a modesty and humor signally characteristic of Prof. Jefferson Brick, "Settling Settle." After that, SETTLE will, of course, never have the presumption to open his mouth again. As for Mr. WHITE, he is made out to be a man who would sell his soul to indulge the "foolish ambition" of being appointed Secretary of State. He is a "tool of the Custom-house," a time-server, a hired laborer, &c., &c. Exit Mr. WHITE. The other Professor has "settled" *him*. There is now only one thing necessary for the *Tribune* to do—get all the above sinners indicted before the Grand Jury. Have them all up. Or, better still, keep on publishing for a week that they *have* been indicted, and when the lie is no longer possible, withdraw the statement in a sneaking paragraph. Such are the tactics of the great lecturer on "journalism" and morals, (*à la* FENTON,) and they are never known to fail in utterly rooting out and destroying the enemy. It is a great mercy so many of us are still alive in these terrible times.

Attorney-General BARLOW explains in another column the exact position of the civil and criminal actions against the leading thieves of the Ring. By his letter it will be seen that an effort has been made to buy the safety of the thieves against criminal prosecution by the payment of a gross sum. It failed, as all similar efforts are sure to under Gen. BARLOW's administration. The civil suits are progressing as rapidly as any suits can, and the rumors about compromises for political effect are merely lies for political effect. The criminal suits have not been brought because the Attorney-General did not care to bring them before either BARNARD or CARDOZO. They would have been brought long since had not Mr. TILDEN's bill to secure an honest Court before which to bring them failed. The failure of that bill was due to the personal exertions of, among others, THOS. G. ALVORD, a supporter of HORACE GREELEY, and an ally of GREELEY, HOFFMAN and the Ring. The people can understand now at least *one* fruit of the Tammany-Greeley coalition.

The public doubtless begin to understand what the cries of "personalities" from the Greeley organs really mean. The *Express* gives another practical example: It quotes from an exceedingly vile sheet published in this City, and never seen by decent men, a scandal just forged about the President—repeats the main incidents of it, with an evident smacking of the lips, and then, having said all it wished to say, turns round hypocritically and adds: "We give the story the go-by." It makes its work a little dirtier by saying that Grant papers have accused GRATZ BROWN of intoxication, whereas the charge proceeded from a Greeley organ—the Springfield *Republican*. With the comet so near to us, and the sun going to pieces, might it not be worth while for the *Express* folks to speak the truth once, now and then, just for a change?

Mr. NAST's caricatures are remarkable for their simplicity, and their practical directness. Mr. CARL SCHURZ must certainly see the point of the suggestion made on the first page of *Harper's* for Aug. 24, and no negro in the land can fail to understand the truth illustrated in the cartoon which has for its subject the proposed "Liberal Republican" reconciliation between the colored race and the Kuklux and the July rioters. The last cartoon, by the way, contains some very effective drawing in the group of prostrate bodies in the foreground.

A candid review, from a special correspondent of the TIMES, of the political prospect in Pennsylvania, is given this morning. It will be found interesting and encouraging.

Greeley on the Stump.

Mr. GREELEY is making what a foreign statesman has called a "pilgrimage of passion." He appears to have some doubt as to the expediency of trusting his cause to the advocacy of those great orators and reformers, DOOLITTLE and KILPATRICK. He may, perhaps, question whether the arguments and personal examples of those distinguished men are calculated to act as a stimulating sauce to the appetites of those who refuse "boiled crow." Hence he has boldly taken the stump on his own account. He has determined to show his hired speakers how the thing ought to be done. The first hint he gives them is to adapt their "efforts"—that, we believe, is the proper word for such things—to the audience they are addressing. If there are plenty of ladies in the crowd, give them a little soft-sawder, allude to the gray hairs of the candidate, tell them that the world is round like an orange, explain that Alexandria is in Egypt, and draw a picture of your "wrinkled mother," sitting at the cottage door, waiting for you to come home—her Bible in one hand, a newspaper containing a record of your glorious deeds in the other, and a big tear standing on the end of her nose. This is the copy which Mr. GREELEY has set his pupils. He has poured out a stream of sentimental twaddle in New-Hampshire calculated to convince everybody that Mr. GREELEY is either a very weak-minded man (which he is not) or a very insincere and cunning one. There can be no doubt that he uttered such sickly nonsense as the following solely in the belief that it would excite in his favor the pity and sympathy of the tribe of sentimental twaddlers with which the world is plentifully stocked:

> "Many times when a man is accused of absorbing ambition he has been thinking not of the plaudits of the multitude, not of the chances or the prospects of personal elevation. Very often his mental eye has been fixed on some cottage in the land of his boyhood, where sits an aged mother, widowed perhaps, gray, wrinkled, and tottering, dividing her attention between that Book wherein are gathered up all her hopes of blissful immortality, and those journals or records wherein she reads the story of her son's efforts, possibly achievements, and hopes for the day when he may return and find her still living, to greet and honor him as no shouts of an applauding multitude can ever do. Friends and neighbors, I am in the decline of life. I have passed my sixtieth year. Many of the preceding years have been years of agitations and trouble, and despondency sometimes, or, rather, of the failure of the sun-light of hope. These years have made their impress upon me. I am older than I was when our late terrible trial began, much older in feeling and in years; but, old as I am, I have an ear still, I think not deaf to the call of duty; I have a heart," &c., &c.

In the same vein of cant, the most truculent writer of the age goes about protesting that he has "learned respect" for people who differ with him in opinion, and saying, "I ask of you, my fellow-citizens, that you respect that sincerity of conviction that you respect in yourself," (*sic.*) While maundering in this senile manner, Mr. GREELEY takes care not to retract a single one of the slanders he has leveled at so many public men, nor to correct a single act of injustice. Nay, while he is thus acting the part of the benevolent old gentleman in New-Hampshire and Maine, his personal and private organ, the *Tribune*, is filled with all sorts of calumnies upon such men as WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Gen. DIX, and ANDREW D. WHITE. In the Greeley school generally, there appears to be a very remarkable tendency to make practice as far opposed as possible to precept.

On Wednesday, Mr. GREELEY ceased to play the part of the soft-hearted, forgiving, persecuted old gentleman, hastening home to read the Bible to his venerable mother, and appeared undisguised as a Presidential candidate on a stumping tour. In order that there might be no misunderstanding about what he said, Mr. GREELEY read his speech from a carefully prepared manuscript. He began, of course, as he always does, by declaring that a Presidential candidate ought not to make speeches, and then proceeded to make his practice conform to his precept by delivering a speech—not on the spur of the moment, but prepared with study and care. This is quite in accordance with the Greeley ethics. If you denounce an act as wrong, you are at once justified in committing that act. What Mr. GREELEY wished chiefly to say on this occasion is very plain. He desired to make another bid for the Southern vote, and then to assure the Democrats that they might confidently depend upon him to give them offices. To accomplish the first purpose, he boasted of his earnest desire to effect reconciliation with the South—he who has done more than any other man living to prevent reconciliation, and who hounded Mr. RAYMOND down in '65-'66 for advising Congress to pursue a practical policy of reconciliation. The most cruel and vindictive measures toward the South were always vociferously demanded by HORACE GREELEY, until the hope of becoming President by Southern votes first entered his head. In the same way, he denounces Northern emigrants to the South as carpet-baggers, after having for years called upon Northern men to go South and occupy the lands of the rebels. If the present State Governments at the South are bad, no one is so much responsible for the evil as the very man who is trying to worm himself into power by denouncing it. It is Mr. GREELEY's policy which Mr. GREELEY now pretends to bemoan.

People who profess to believe that Mr. GREELEY would be a Republican President if he were elected by Democratic votes, would do well to look at the bait the candidate is holding out to Democrats. This is what he said on Wednesday:

> "In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected, confine my appointments to Republicans. I answer those by pointing to that plank of the Cincinnati platform wherein all who concur in the principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. *I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to raise a house and proceeded to kick them out of it so soon as the roof was fairly over his head;* for my own part I recognize every honest man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such full entitled to my confidence and friendly regard."

He thus announces plainly that the very worst class of Democrats—for they are the loudest in accepting the nonsensical Cincinnati platform—are his political brethren. He goes further than this, and admits that it will be his bounden duty to provide for them. "I never yet heard of a man," he significantly says, "who invited his neighbors to raise a house, and proceeded to kick them out of it so soon as the roof was fairly over his head." A more unblushing bid for Democratic support has not yet been made by GREELEY. If the Democrats put the Presidential roof over his head, he will take care that they are hospitably entertained. Sensible men knew before that this must inevitably be so, but GREELEY's friends denied it, taking many oaths upon the Scriptures to back up their words; and now GREELEY himself avows the fact, and bids for votes upon the strength of it. His "roof" speech is likely to open the eyes of the dullest to the unprincipled game which GREELEY is playing, and the time may come when GREELEY may be tempted to protest that he never made it, despite the evidence of his written manuscript. A man who is capable of deliberately repudiating every line he has ever written during a period of thirty years, is not likely to feel squeamish over so trifling a job as denying that he ever said what a multitude of people heard him say. Mr. GREELEY may, however, discover that it is not quite so safe to proclaim his readiness to enter into an infamous bargain, as it is to dribble out hypocritical sentimentality about an old woman whimpering at a cottage door.

Mr. Doolittle as a "Reformer."

Mr. DOOLITTLE is entitled to a little personal criticism at the present time, because his peculiar personality and supposed antecedents have made him a sort of godfather of the hybrid party, which proposes to elect either a Republican President with Democratic principles, or a Democratic President with Republican principles. No man in the land could have been more appropriately selected as the high priest over the nuptials at Baltimore; between Republicans who were willing to forsake principles for office or revenge, and Democrats who were anxious to steal into the citadel of power under cover of the most obvious of wooden horses.

Mr. DOOLITTLE began his political life in the western part of this State as a Democrat. He lived in a Democratic community, and his aspirations for office coincided with the chances for men of his avowed principles. In the revolutionary time of 1848, he jumped with alacrity into the swelling tide for VAN BUREN and Free-soil, the regular Democratic organization having proved unfruitful, so far as his ambition was concerned. The men of sterling integrity and sincerity of purpose, who came out in that at one time hopeful movement, adhered steadfastly to the faith they then professed, and became foremost among the founders of the Republican Party. Mr. DOOLITTLE was not one of that sort. Disgusted with defeat, he tried a new field for his fortunes, and emigrated to Wisconsin, where the ardor of his zeal against slavery soon died away. Enrolling himself among the Hunker Democrats of that State, he was one of the few, even of that party, who had the courage to advocate the constitutionality and binding obligations of the Fugitive Slave law, striving to answer the strong legal and moral objections made by Judge, now Senator, HOWE, of that State. While other Democrats faltered in their support of a law which they were only willing to silently obey, Judge DOOLITTLE was earnest, vehement and "conscientious" in his appeals for its indorsement. The healthy tide of anti-slavery sentiment, in which he had a few years before swum so lustily, left nothing with him but a "bad taste in the mouth."

It so happened that some years afterward, there came a direct issue in Wisconsin between that State and the Federal authorities as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law. A leading editor was imprisoned for violating the law, and a Judge of the Supreme Court decided that it was not constitutional. The controversy went on in the Courts, in the newspapers, and on the stump, until the popular sentiment of the entire State was aroused, and the majority favored the maintenance by the State of the liberty of its citizens against an unconstitutional law. During all this time, the Free-soiler of 1848 was silent, or on the side of the Federal Government. Finally, it came to such a pass that the election of one of the three Judges of the Supreme Court would decide whether or not that Court should virtually nullify a law of the United States and refuse to allow an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Union. Still Judge DOOLITTLE was silent, while every village lawyer and Justice had taken sides. He wanted the nomination of the Democratic Party for the office of Chief-Justice, a nomination that would have compelled him to pronounce in favor of the higher authority of the Federal Courts.

Within a few weeks of the nomination—which Judge DOOLITTLE failed to obtain—the Legislature was called on to elect a United States Senator. The choice of nine-tenths of its Republican members was Judge HOWE, the ablest of the founders of the party in that State, although an opponent of the Fugitive Slave law from the time of its passage. While DOOLITTLE was sustaining it, Judge HOWE was too wise a statesman and too profound a lawyer to sustain the heresy of nullification, even in the assumed interest of freedom. The members of the Legislature sought to have him modify his views, or to assume a non-committal position, so that they could support him, and not be condemned by the popular sentiment against the Fugitive Slave law among their constituents. Like a brave and true man, he refused to quibble or prevaricate, and surrendered a certainty of election to the Senate without hesitation.

This was DOOLITTLE's opportunity. Fresh from the inner councils of the Hunker Democracy, his failure to receive their nomination for the Chief-Justiceship rankling in his breast, and his speeches in favor of the hated law still in the memories of his fellow-citizens, he rushed into the camp of his old enemies, swallowed all his old scruples, and was ready to go the entire length demanded by the fiercest anti-slavery nullificationists.

It was thus that he crawled into the Senate. Even the men who voted for him despised him, and were rejoiced at the first opportunity to help put in the Senate the man who would neither stoop, nor fawn, nor become dumb to get a seat in that body. The election of Judge HOWE was the first rebuke by the people of Wisconsin to the apostate Hunker, who was willing to adopt the principles of CALHOUN, and to light the flames of civil war in Wisconsin, to buy a place which no honorable man with his antecedents could have sought under the circumstances.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's Senatorial career until the apostacy of JOHNSON was marked by no great public services. A certain stateliness of deportment, a strong pair of lungs, the intonation of an itinerant exhorter, and a judicious use of patronage, enabled him to compass a re-election, in default of any energetic competitors,—the sudden death of Gov. HARNEY having removed the opponent on whom Republicans would have united and whom they would have elected.

When Mr. JOHNSON began his separation from the Republican Party, there were some highly esteemed leaders who conscientiously supported him. Most respectable Republican journals were willing to concede honesty of purpose to such Senators as FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, GRIMES and HENDERSON. The *Tribune*, it is true, covered all these men with a torrent of abuse and vilification, but the coolest judgment of the people was in their favor. DOOLITTLE, by common consent, occupied a different position. His defection was regarded as the cold-blooded treachery of a trimmer and schemer. He was talked of as candidate for Vice-President, and even for President, by the Johnson and Democratic coalition. In his own State, he was treated with distinguished and universal contempt. On his return to his residence in Racine, he was so snubbed and ridiculed that he finally had to emigrate and go to Chicago, the transit thither receiving the especial comments of the New-York *Tribune*, which pictured his character in terms that left no further room for invective.

Failing in Chicago, he seized upon a forlorn hope of coming back to power in the State that had rejected him, by running, as the candidate of the Democracy, for Governor of Wisconsin. Then again the *Tribune* photographed his character with fidelity, and the State, recognizing the likeness, again repudiated the dishonored repudiator of his own principles and party obligations.

Twice put under the sod, the solemn and pertinacious corpse was revived once more by the hope of helping to steal a Democratic victory under a Republican figure-head. Having force, push, impudence, a certain grave stolidity of manner and utter unscrupulousness as to principles or alliances, he naturally worked his way up to the surface of the chaotic mass that finally got into some coherency at Baltimore. He was the natural spokesman of a motley crew, who dishonored an old and a great party by entering into the most fraudulent game for getting power ever played before men. No one was so well qualified to preside at a Convention where all pretenses of consistency or principle were flung to the winds. They were doing what he had all his life trained himself to do—maintaining the while a serenity of deportment worthy of CATO, and a stateliness of manner worthy of an honest Tom Benton.

This is the man who is doing the "heavy respectable" for the hybrid Democracy. What his character has been can be judged from the record which we published yesterday, and which is not open to the slightest doubt or question. Senator DOOLITTLE's own letters convict him as a man who saw no impropriety in selling his influence for money, or for the hope of getting money. And this is one of the men who propose to assist in governing the country under HORACE GREELEY.

A Tin Tournament.

The Saratoga "tournament" is over. On Wednesday the beauty and fashion of Saratoga gathered to see the Middle Ages reproduced within walking distance of Congress Spring, in the middle of an American Presidential campaign. It was an excessively hot day, the thermometer being hideously buoyant, and the sun refusing to present the slightest cloud-screen to obscure his view of the spectacle. The knights, mounted on steeds that pranced with a sedateness suitable to the weather, rode forth clothed in brass and tin. Thirty or more of these chivalrous persons scorned to compromise their mediæval characters by wearing straw hats, or shielding themselves under umbrellas. They nobly underwent the torture of tin helmets, and regardless of the nerves of their horses and the safety of their personal bones, boldly complicated themselves with spurs. Had it not been for the heat, which subdued even the exuberant spirits of the wild omnibus horse, these unaccustomed spurs would surely have brought about the downfall of more than one reckless knight. As it was, no horse was sufficiently enterprising to throw his rider, and the spectators were therefore spared the spectacle of perspiring knights, encased in dented armor, strewing the roadside, and calling in vain on the pitiless small boy to cease beating modern negro melodies on their prostrate but resonant breast-plates.

Thus mounted and arrayed, the knightly cavalcade reached the arena, and its members heroically began the sport of riding at suspended rings. Among them were knights whose titles were eminently romantic, but on the other hand there were also those who permitted their nineteenth century affiliations to overpower their fondness for mediæval romance. No man can honestly say that the "Knight of Greeley" is precisely the sort of man which one finds in *Amadis* and other chivalric romances. So, too, the "Knight of the Period" is a curious attempt to unite the age of BAYARD with that of the *Saturday Review*. These titles, however, did not dim the brightness of the tin armor, or lessen the torture of the tin helmet. With their good shears—that is to say swords—at their sides, and with their trusty yard-sticks—we should say lances—in rest, they rode fearlessly at the rings, which, one by one, yielded to their prowess. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that in time these gallant heroes would have captured every ring in the arena, had it not been for a sudden thunder-storm, which maliciously broke over them. The spectators, who were ready to cheer the knights to any reasonable extent, provided they could do so in dry clothes, felt under no obligation to dampen themselves by remaining longer at their posts, and the knights, remembering that their tin helmets were unsupplied with lightning-rods, hastily followed their example. Thus began and ended the Saratoga tournament, and it is to be hoped that it answered the expectations of both knights and spectators.

In reading the account of this remarkable attempt to revive the sports of the age of chivalry, we cannot but wonder at the infinite toil and trouble with which our watering-place population strives to amuse itself. Whether the enviable young clerks who bake themselves in portable tin-ovens for the benefit of the public, or the public which covered itself with dust, and risked momentary sun-stroke, in order to witness the baking process, are most to be pitied, is by no means clear. It is, however, painfully evident that the people who do these things are either very easily amused, or are suffering from such a dearth of amusement as to be ready to accept anything that offers itself under that name. In either case, it does not strike the impartial reader that life at a fashionable watering-place is altogether the highest and best type of civilization.

Women in Revolt.

The prevailing mania for strikes has found in Lancashire, England, what must certainly be conceded to be its oddest development. There, not the butchers have struck for higher wages, but the butchers' customers for lower prices. In other words, the Lancashire women have made a solemn vow and covenant never more to use butcher's meat until the knights of the cleaver come back to reasonable charges. All over the shire, meetings have been held to forward this fleshly crusade, and at one in the town of Wigan several thousands colliers are said to have assembled with their wives, and passed resolutions binding all present to buy no more meat for a month. It may be of interest to the advocates of feminine superiority to know that all the talking was done by the fairer portion of the assemblage, and that, in point of fact, the women have directed the agitation from first to last. At a place called Aspule, indeed, another meeting was held to which only women were admitted, all men being rigidly excluded, except (significant exception!) one who occupied the chair. The same curious confession of weakness, it will be remembered, was made by the two rival Women's Rights Conventions, which met in New-York two years ago, and elected for presiding officers, the one, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and the other THEODORE TILTON.

At this meeting, also, it was resolved to abstain from meat for a month, and to burn in effigy any woman transgressing this solemn convention. Still another meeting resolved, "amidst much cheering, that any woman who gave more than seven-pence a pound for meat at the market on Friday and Saturday, should forfeit her husband's wages for the week"—a penalty which, under the circumstances, was probably much more terrifying than the other, though, perhaps, a trifle more difficult of enforcement. It would be interesting to know, indeed, how the Lancashire anti-butchers' league proposed to enforce it at all.

Beyond question, however, the Lancashire women have taken a step in the right direction. Monopoly can only be met and defeated by organization, and the tyranny of butcher and baker must speedily yield to vigorous effort like this. The Lancashire example is worthy of wide imitation, as it is capable of almost indefinite extension. For instance, a firm combination of all that is tasteful and self-respecting in the theatre-going community would very soon put an end to that reign of sensational indecency which threatens to take entire possession of our stage. In like manner, a concerted strike among the victims of horse-car tyranny might in time put an end to the accumulated outrages of filth, insolence, and over-crowding which now are borne in silence. The despotism of the domestic servant, even, might by some such means be successfully resisted, and perhaps in the fullness of time even the first-class cook might be tamed into submission and reasonable hire. The strike of the Lancashire women is a brave effort to vindicate that underlying principle of social economy which exacts that whether it be a question of labor or of butcher's meat, there should be a fair exchange of values between buyer and seller, uninfluenced by necessity on the one side or opportunity on the other.

Coal and Wood.

"Fires are raging in the pineries near Puget Sound and doing great damage," was the announcement in our telegraphic news from the Pacific the other day. Probably before another week or two, similar telegrams will reach us from the three other points of the compass. Then will follow accounts with sensation headings of "Heartrending Sufferings," to be followed by the inevitable subscription lists. Such items have become a regular feature of the Press in the Fall season, and the calamities have come to be accepted as a matter of course. To a large number of us, they mean no more than a five, ten, or fifty dollars subscription, and so long as this is all we cannot persuade ourselves that it matters very much. But although this may be all to us, it will not be to those who come twenty years after—any more than the enormous rise in the price of coal—an advance in many instances of a hundred per cent.—is to the English to-day. The same paper which contains the telegram from Puget Sound contains another of no trifling import, to the effect that "The passenger fares and freight tariffs on English railways have been increased in consequence of the advance in the price of coal." Now, be it remembered that this is the month of August, that of all others in the year when coal is at its cheapest. Assuming that for six months coal only maintains its present price, the rise will prove frightfully serious to millions, not merely of the very poor, but of the immense class who have small fixed incomes, which they have no means of increasing, and whom every rise in the way of prices deprives of some little humble comfort. Within another month, probably, almost every article in England will rise in price. Raw material in the way of provisions must inevitably do so, inasmuch as the bulk of it reaches England by steamers which draw their motive power from her collieries, and is carried to her centres of population by means of the same resources. There is, in fact, no limit to the ramification of the expense now impending, and, should the Winter prove severe, the suffering and privation will be intense.

The failure of a supply of timber would be in a thousand ways as paralyzing to our progress as the failure of coal in England. Coal, precious though it be, is only an article of fuel. Wood is an article of fuel, and five hundred other things besides. Discovery of economic combustion, of new mines, and of a new motive power, may not improbably, within the next decade, diminish the paramount importance of coal, but it is scarcely possible to conceive the circumstances or invention which can seriously affect—more especially in a new country, circumstanced as this is—the value of timber. It is a great deal worse than folly, then, to trifle in the matter of these forest fires. The season when experience teaches that they prove most disastrous is now approaching, and not even the absorbing importance of the political contest in which we are engaged should blind men to the urgency of this subject. By organizing public meetings in the districts where there is danger to be apprehended from this source, and by vigorous concerted action with a view to prevent it, much might be effected. The simple process of cutting away a belt here and there, and roughly plowing up the intervening ground, might save property which would in a few years be worth millions. Unless the people in such districts take vigorous steps to help themselves, they must remember that when a time of trouble comes they have but slight claim on the sympathy or purses of outsiders.

MINOR TOPICS.

Why goats abound among the squatters on Manhattan Island is a question not easily answered. They are of no use as beasts of burden, and the supply of milk which the wild goat of Fifty-ninth-street yields is too scanty to be worth collecting. Neither can we suppose that they are kept as an attractive feature of the landscape, since their owners give no other evidence of any fondness for the beautiful. Probably the real reason of their existence is that they cost nothing, and inflict occasional damage on property. The diet of the goat is of the most miscellaneous nature, and he is prone to lunch on linen and dine on boots. These he frequently manages to pick up in the yards of houses in the neighborhood of his owner's residence. To the mind of the misanthropic squatter, the spectacle of his goat retiring homeward with the remnants of stolen shirts and shreds of digested boots hanging from his beard, is a cheering one. The goat is thus a protest against "society" and the symbol of communism.

The boy with gunpowder and the man with sheet-iron are no longer to play the part of Jupiter the Thunderer behind the scenes of the theatre. A Chicago person has invented a method by which real thunder and lightning can be produced by an electric battery, and the new invention is soon to be used in one of the leading theatres of the city. This will certainly be a neater and more realistic sort of thunder-storm than that which the sheet-iron compelling man and the gunpowder-burning boy formerly produced, but this is not its chief recommendation. If we have real lightning on the stage, what is to hinder it from striking the stupid or intoxicated player? There are often occasions when the theatre-goer longs for a friendly thunder-bolt to strike—not fatally, of course—an exasperatingly impassive player, and startle him or her into something like earnestness. If the theatrical lightning is placed in charge of the prompter it will hereafter be easy for him to arouse the listless actor, and stimulate him to something like active exertion.

The Mikado of Japan has appeared in public in the glory of a civilized dress-coat of blue cloth, ornamented with any quantity of gold lace and gilt buttons. This fact comes to us by telegraph through India and under the Atlantic. Now, if the adoption of a a blue dress-coat deserves a long telegraphic dispatch to all parts of the globe, what would be the result if the Mikado were to put on a waistcoat, or were to proceed to the length of trousers? Important political results are to flow, so we are told, from this remarkable coat, and it is hinted, after the obscure manner of the cable, that the refusal of the Coreans to pay tribute to Japan is in some way connected with the coat. Are we to understand that when the Mikado puts on a coat it is equivalent to reading the riot act to disorderly Coreans? What, then, would be the interpretation of trousers, or boots? His Japanese Majesty does well to clothe himself by degrees in the garments of the West. Had he adopted a full suit of civilized clothes all at once, the cable would have prophesied immediate war with Christendom and the massacre of all foreign residents in Japan.

For a long time past the Italian Government has been making energetic and persistent efforts to fulfill the policy marked out by CAVOUR, in extending and stimulating the commercial activity of the country. Many improvements, to which our correspondent has frequently referred, have been made under this enlightened encouragement, and among the most important must be reckoned the utilization of Italian lignite as a combustive power. After a close investigation, the most eminent scientific authorities in Europe have expressed the opinion that this material may be used in all metallurgic operations which require the highest temperature. Hitherto Italy has been in a great degree dependent for combustive material on England, and has been paying $10 a ton for Welsh coal. The general introduction of lignite, just at the time when the rise of coal in England has made "the carboniferous independence" of Italy a necessity, is certainly most opportune.

Judge PHILLIMORE, of the English High Court of Admiralty, has recently been called upon to try a case of much interest to pilots and ship-owners. It appears that a certain pilot, while in charge of the screw steamer *Alexandria*, came into collision with another screw steamer called the *Atlantic*, the latter vessel being at the time moored to a pier-head at Liverpool, and that considerable damage was done thereby. The owners of the *Atlantic* immediately afterward brought suit against the pilot to recover the loss on the ground that it had been occasioned through his negligence. In the Court of Passage, the Assessor decided that a claim for damage by a collision, against a person who was not the owner of the ship, could not be entertained. The case then went before Judge PHILLIMORE, who, in the absence of a precedent, dismissed it with costs. It is evident from the facts developed in the argument, that the suit was brought by the owner of the *Atlantic* as a test, in order to see how far a pilot may be held responsible for damages sustained in consequence of his failure to exercise ordinary precaution to prevent accidents. All the ship-owners are interested in the matter, and for this reason an appeal has been allowed to the Privy Council. At present, when a pilot happens to make a false step, he is either suspended from the exercise of his calling for a certain length of time, or deprived of his certificate of competency altogether. A great many persons think this sufficient punishment; but, if in addition, it be decided that he is also responsible for any damage that a vessel may sustain while under his charge, the occupation of pilot will have few attractions.

A correspondent asks us to caution our readers against what he sententiously terms "the lightning-rod swindle." It is well known that men are constantly traveling through the country in handsome wagons, loaded with material for putting up lightning-rods. One of the sharpest of the party makes the arrangements for jobs. On the verbal assurance that the cost will be very trifling, persons unacquainted with the thousand and one tricks daily resorted to by swindlers, are easily induced to give an order to have the rods put up. The sharper then leaves the neighborhood as rapidly as he entered it, and his "aids" immediately go to work to comply with the order left behind. When the job has been completed, a bill for one hundred and twenty-five, or two hundred dollars is presented, instead of for twenty-five or thirty-five dollars, as stated by the sharper who secured the order. As a matter of course, there is always a point blank refusal to pay, and a good deal of honest indignation expressed at the cheat. The "aids" then threaten that a suit will be immediately instituted, and picture to the rural mind the additional expense that is sure to be entailed for lawyer's fees, and other charges too numerous to mention. To avoid worse luck, the bill is paid and the rascals permitted to continue their tour. Perhaps some one will be found with courage enough to resist payment, no matter how many suits may be threatened, and then the swindle will be checked.

THE RING SUITS.

The Civil Suits Proceeding as Fast as Possible.

The Criminal Prosecutions Awaiting an Impartial Judge—Card from Attorney-General Barlow.

The following letter gives an explanation of the condition of the actions, civil and criminal, brought in the name of the people against the leaders of the Tammany Ring:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUG. 15, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been so assiduously asserted by certain newspapers that the civil suits and criminal prosecutions against Tweed, Sweeny and others have been compromised and abandoned for political reasons, that I think it desirable to say that there is no truth whatever in any such rumors.

No one has ever suggested any such scheme to me, and I have never heard of it, except in the newspapers.

Sometime in January last, certain persons professing to represent these defendants, spoke to me of a compromise by the payment of a round sum. I declined any proposition which should interfere with the criminal prosecution, and the matter was dropped.

There will be no compromise or withdrawal of the suits or prosecution during my term of office.

In the civil suits the defendants by demurrer have raised the point that the people are not the proper parties to sue, and the causes are proceeding as fast as the machinery of the Courts will allow, and even faster than the ordinary course of justice, for the reason that upon our application the Governor, in July last, appointed an extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court for the hearing of these appeals. They will, no doubt, be decided in the latter part of September, and even if the cases go to the Court of Appeals on the demurrers, they ought to be tried on the merits before the close of this year.

The criminal proceedings have not been brought to trial for the simple reason that they are all (with the exception of Mayor Hall's case) in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. By the assignment of Judges made last Fall, all the terms of this Court prior to October were to be held by Judges Barnard or Cardozo. I did not propose to have these cases tried by those Judges, and no one who desired justice would have wished it. This difficulty was sought to be overcome by the passage of Mr. Tilden's Oyer and Terminer bill, but it failed to pass over the Governor's veto.

The cases will be tried as soon as there is a Judge on the Bench in whom the public have confidence.

I think the public is entitled to these explanations.

A reporter was sent to me last Monday evening from the *Tribune* to inquire as to these rumors.

I made to him in substance the foregoing explanation, but the *Tribune* saw fit to republish the next morning the statement that these suits had been settled as a part of a political bargain, without saying one word as to my emphatic denial.

Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

INGERSOLL CAUGHT.

The Tammany Chair-Maker Indicted for Forgery—Admitted to Bail in $5,000 on Each Criminal Charge—Half a Million in the Civil.

James H. Ingersoll, better known to the reading public as "Ingersoll, the Tammany chair-maker," was arrested about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, at Sixth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, on the following bench warrant issued by District-Attorney Garvin, on the 3d February:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The People of the State of New-York to the Sheriff, Deputy-Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen of the City and County of New-York, greeting: We command you and each of you that you take the body of James H. Ingersoll, who stands indicted before our Justices of our Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the said City and County of New-York, for forgery, and him forthwith bring before our said Justices in the said City and County, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City and County of New-York, this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

S. B. GARVIN,
District-Attorney of the County of New-York.

The Grand Jury had at the time the Bench warrant was issued brought in two indictments for forgery in the third degree against Ingersoll. The indictment charged him with forging the indorsement of C. D. Bollar & Co. on the back of the following warrant:

To the County Treasurer of New-York, at the National Broadway Bank:
$89,379.
No. 2,027. New-York, May 13, 1870.
Pay to C. D. Bollar & Co. or order eighty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars, for cabinet work in the New County Court-house, July 18, 1867.
[Signed] RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
J. B. YOUNG, Clerk Board of Supervisors.
Countersigned County liabilities, registered.
L. C. LYNES, Jr., County Book-keeper.

The other indictment was for forging the name of C. D. Bollar & Co. to a similar warrant, dated Aug. 23, for $125,830. Ingersoll was included in the order of arrest issued against Tweed, Woodward and Garvey, on the 29th of October, 1871. Tweed's arrest was effected the day the order was issued. He gave bail in $1,000,000. Subsequently the bail, on application of Tweed's counsel, was reduced to $500,000. Ingersoll evaded the officers of the law until the day on which the order of arrest was made returnable had passed, when, it is said, he came frequently to his City residence. Since the Grand Jury found against him an indictment for forgery, he has absented himself from the City, but went about quite openly in the neighboring States of Jersey and Connecticut. A few days since it came to the knowledge of the authorities that Ingersoll had arrived in town. The bench warrant issued by District Attorney Garvin on Feb. 3 was placed in the hands of Detective La Rue, of the Central Office, and the arrest of Ingersoll effected, as already stated, on Sixth-avenue near Forty-sixth-street, while he was in the act of entering a store with his wife. The arrest was kept a profound secret until yesterday morning. Even then it became known only to a few. There was, therefore, no excitement in the General Sessions Court-room when, shortly before noon, Ingersoll was brought to the bar in custody of some officers, and arraigned on two indictments charging him with forgery in the first degree. The accused pleaded not guilty to both indictments. Mr. Knox, of counsel for Ingersoll, desired to enter a plea *pro forma*, and moved that his client be admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 on each indictment.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, for the Attorney-General, objected to any special pleas, and thought in view of the fact that the defendant had so long evaded the authorities no bail should be taken, but if His Honor was inclined to fix bail, Mr. Peckham thought it should be $10,000 in each case.

Judge Bedford said that as the defendant would be required in the civil suits against him to furnish $500,000 bail, $5,000 on each indictment would be enough in which to hold him on the criminal charges.

Mr. Ingersoll, accompanied by his friends, repaired to the District-Attorney's office to perfect the bail-bonds. When the chair-maker reached the hallway, just outside the General Sessions court-room, he was arrested by order of Arrest-Sheriff Judson Jarvis, on the original order issued against himself and Tweed in October, 1871. The Attorney-General had the order of arrest renewed yesterday morning. On the indictments for forgery, Ingersoll readily found a bondsman in the person of John D. Welch, of No. 123 East Fifty-fifth-street, a sash and blind manufacturer, doing business at No. 73 Hester-street. Mr. Welch owns the house in which he lives, and it is valued at $28,000. He also owns personal property to a very large amount. The bail is considered by the District-Attorney perfectly good. To obtain the $500,000 required in the civil suits was not so easy a matter. Ingersoll telegraphed to his father in Norwalk, Conn., and remained in the District-Attorney's office by consent of the Sheriff until he arrived. Late in the afternoon the requisite amount of bail was furnished, the bondsmen being Ingersoll senior, who justified in $500,000, and Watson, the partner of Ingersoll, who also justified in $500,000.

Large Fire in New-Brunswick.

PORTLAND, N. B., Aug. 15.—Horace's rope factory in this place was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $40,000; insured for $10,000 in the Liverpool and London, Royal Scottish, Imperial and other agencies. One hundred people were thrown out of employment by the fire.

MAINE.

A Farcical Attempt to Nominate a Liberal Congressman—Entire Absence of Strength in that Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 15.—The strength of the Liberal Republican Democrats of the State has been for this day directed upon this city and this district for the purpose of giving the nomination of a candidate for Congress against Blaine a tremendous and impressive send off. For a week flaming posters have been displayed in conspicuous places all over the State announcing that Greeley would be here, and with him Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Gen. N. P. Banks, and others, almost as well known Liberals, and arrangements were made with the different railroads leading here to bring people in at surprisingly low rates. But notwithstanding all the inducements the overwhelming numbers did not appear. Many came, and from distant places, to be sure, but not the thousands anticipated. The programme for the day was a Liberal Republican mass convention in the morning, a Democratic delegate convention at noon, the reception of Greeley in the meantime, and a huge mass-meeting in the afternoon and evening. Addresses by the prominent men were advertised, but it was by no means carried out as arranged. No Liberal Republicans appeared out of which a convention could be made until Greeley had been received, and the mass-meetings were sorry affairs, not a single man of the great men of the amalgamated who promised to appear, appearing. Greeley came in about noon on a special train from Portland. He looked wearied and worn, but his baby face beamed as happily as ever.

The crowd gathered at the station to receive him was immense, but it was composed, as I ascertained by mingling in it, of very many Grant Republicans, who wanted to see the old man rather than to honor him. As soon as his managers got him through the crowd he was helped into a barouche, and, a procession being formed, he was driven through the principal streets. This procession was slim, and was made up mostly from Democrats, Greeley's companions in the barouche were all but one well-known Democrats. Kimball, the Democratic candidate for Governor; Judge Rice, President of the Maine Central Railroad, a Democrat of long standing; Hon. Daniel Williams, an Ex-Democratic Mayor of this city, and Hon. Thomas S. Lang, the head of the Liberal Republicans of this section, whose sore is an ambition for a seat in Congress. The cavalcade which preceded Greeley's carriage, numbering forty-five horsemen, included five boys and no Republicans, and in the dozen carriages which followed there were but six or eight men known to have at some time or other voted the Republican ticket. After the street-show had ended, Greeley was taken to dinner at the house of Mr. Lang, and here his companions were all Democrats. The Liberal Republican Convention was a farce. The hall was packed, but Republicans here assert that a very large portion of those present were either residents of other districts, or were Democrats, yet all were allowed and urged to vote.

When it opened, about twenty or thirty gentlemen, delegates from the Democrats of the district, were assembled in another hall, waiting to indorse its action. A renegade Republican presided at the so-termed Liberal Convention, and care was taken to make Republicans Vice-Presidents. Immediately after organization, a committee was appointed to wait on the Democratic Convention and propose some terms of union, and then it was resolved to take informal ballot for candidate for Congress. While the Committee were preparing to do this, Major James Haggerty, of New-York, who is one of the few opposition stump-speakers in the State at the present time, made a speech which created a good deal of enthusiasm. When the vote was taken in the freest and easiest of styles. Everybody, boys and all had a chance to sling a ballot, so the report was made with a show of surprise, 840 ballots, all for Hon. Thomas S. Lang. Then the Committee that went to confer with the Democratic Convention came in with the entire body, and it soon melted in the crowd on the platform. After the Chairman of the Committee had made his report, Eben F. Pillsbury, a former Democratic candidate for Governor, moved in behalf of the Democratic Convention, that the nomination of Mr. Lang be made by acclamation. This was done in a furious manner, and then after a resolution was passed intended to bind the Greeley Republicans to vote for Kimball for Governor, which some of them are not inclined to do, the model Convention then adjourned to hear Greeley speak upon the hill.

The speaker who preceded Greeley was Hon. Leonard Swett, of Illinois, and those who followed were Major Haggerty, Kimball, and one or two other local politicians of no great reputation, and little influence.

Greeley went away early in the afternoon, taking a special train for Portland, and soon after the crowd disappeared. It was certainly a most disorderly one. Before the return train started and during the afternoon there were a half dozen tough fights, and fifty drunken people were met in a brief half-hour's elbowing through the turbulent masses. Those who were prominent as Liberal Republicans in the Convention all have sore spots. The chief manager, the busiest man among them always, is one Carlton, whose record is not of the purest, and who made himself conspicuous in the Convention which nominated Blaine, much to the disgust of those who composed it.

This show of the amalgamated today proves that Blaine's district is all right. Look confidently for a bigger majority than last time. A large part of the Maine campaign on the side of the Greeleyites is displayed against Speaker Blaine, and the personal interest manifested by Mr. Greeley in traveling down here to attend the Convention, which nominated his competitor, creates considerable comment in Maine.

Mr. Greeley's Disinterested and Herculean Labors in Support of His Candidate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 15.—Mr. Greeley left Portland this morning on a special train, via the Maine Central Railroad, for Augusta, accompanied by Hon. C. P. Kimball, A. K. Shurtleff, Enoch Knight, Wm. G. Twombly, C. H. Haskill, Charles H. Chase and others. At all stopping-places along the route dense crowds collected, all struggling to get a glimpse of the Presidential candidate. At Freeport Mr. Greeley came upon the platform of the car and shook hands with the people. On his arrival at Brunswick Mr. Greeley was greeted with deafening cheers and music, and in response to the calls of the people was introduced by Hon. Wm. R. Field, and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I should be glad, if I had time, to visit this town, with its eminent seminary of learning, and the renowned soldier who so worthily directs its energies and guards its honor. I say I wish I had time to make a longer visit, for though I am not a stranger to your town, I doubtless am to many of your people. I came among you before, when the company that surrounded me was fewer than it is now, but I am unchanged in mind and purpose, softened somewhat, I trust, by a life protracted and hardened by the work given me, but still essentially the same man that I was then. Notwithstanding the caricatures with which you have been abundantly inundated, you find that I still preserve something of the human form. I thank you for this kind welcome, and will no longer tax your attention.

At Gardiner Mr. Greeley was met by a Committee of Reception from Augusta, consisting of Col. Thomas S. Lang, Judge Rice and others. At Richmond and Hallowell Mr. Greeley's appearance brought forth enthusiastic cheers from the crowd, and he went upon the platform of the station and shook all cordially by the hand. The party arrived at Augusta at 11¾ A. M. An immense crowd had assembled, there being at least 4,000 in the depot and streets. Near by carriages were awaiting the party, and, amid the cheers of the multitude and firing of salutes, the procession of carriages, preceded by two bands of music and a cavalcade of 150 horsemen, proceeded to the house of Col. Thomas S. Lang, with whom Mr. Greeley dined. After dinner he proceeded to the balcony of the Cashnoc House, which had been decorated with flags, &c., and arranged for public speaking.

Fire Under the Park Hotel.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the vaults under the Park Hotel, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, which are occupied as the printing and mailing rooms of the *Christian Union*, of which J. B. Ford is the proprietor. A dense smoke ascending from the vaults filled the hotel above and created a great deal of excitement among the guests, who believed that the hotel was in imminent danger. The flames, however, were quickly extinguished. The loss to Mr. Ford is estimated at $1,000. Mr. A. A. Durand, the proprietor of the hotel, sustains a loss of $500. The building is owned by S. B. Morse; damage $500; fully insured. During the fire, Wm. Stevenson, a resident of Newark, N. J., walked into one of the vault-openings, and sustained severe injuries. He was sent to his home.

GARNETT AND SAUNDERS.

The Debate on the Presidential Question—An Exciting Scene at the Cooper Institute—Colored Orators at Issue—The Advocate of Greeleyism Enraged.

One of the largest gatherings ever convened within the walls of the Cooper Institute assembled last evening, on the occasion of a discussion between two colored orators—Rev. Henry Highland Garnett and Mr. William U. Saunders—on the question: "Whether the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency of the United States, and the ascendency of the Liberal Republican Party, or the re-election of President Grant, and the continuance of the Administration and the Government of the Republican Party, will be more conducive to the interests of society and equal civil rights, the prosperity of the country, and the reconciliation of all classes of citizens of the Republic without distinction of race, color or previous condition." The event created the utmost excitement among the colored population of the city for several days past, and the question having special bearings on their action in the ensuing election, the vast body of the assemblage was necessarily composed of colored citizens. Still there was a very fair sprinkling of white faces in the auditorium, and these were evidently collected in the interest of Mr. Greeley, to countenance and cheer the abortive effort to create a sympathy with the Liberal Republican movement, whose cause Mr. Saunders advocated, Rev. Mr. Garnett supported the cause of Gen. Grant, and it was apparent from the first that the colored citizens present were unanimously determined to rally around the same standard. Grant and Wilson campaign banners were scattered through the building; cheer after cheer for the Republican candidate rent the air the entire evening, and the only enthusiasm evoked at the mention of Mr. Greeley's name were a few miserable attempts at cheers by the Democrats present, but these were quickly drowned in the general and spontaneous groans which immediately followed. About 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, Mr. John J. Soule being called to the chair. The Chairman briefly explained the purpose of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Saunders, the first speaker.

Mr. Saunders, in rising to speak in the interest of Mr. Greeley's candidature for the Presidency, was warmly received. He observed that, notwithstanding the general supposition regarding the entire freedom of American citizens in the abstract, there were those who entertained the idea that it was possible to be mistaken in this view, and he for one unhesitatingly asserted that the suppression of individual opinion in this City of New-York was an undoubted possibility. He stood on that platform that night an humble follower of Greeley, [applause and hisses,] on a platform that was a repetition of Magna Charta and its great principles. He stood before them advocating the claims of a man whose spotless reputation would bear the crucial test even of the black man. He spoke for a man who for a quarter of century had borne the banner of equal rights in an honorable and glorious contest. [Applause.] In the darkest hours of their trial that grand old man, Horace Greeley, was true to them. He had been consistent, first and last. He had blundered, but he had blundered always on the side of humanity. When, in 1854, good men went to Philadelphia, to form the Republican Party, Greeley was there on the rock of equal rights. In 1856 he stood by the side of Fremont, inciting Republicans on to victory. In 1860 he stood by the side of the sainted, martyred Lincoln in his declarations in regard to the institution of slavery. When he asked Abraham Lincoln to declare the policy of the Republican Party in regard to the institution of slavery, he was beyond his party, and he was beyond it today. [Applause.] Slavery, he maintained, was abolished as a war measure, and not because the war was prosecuted to abolish slavery. In that great contest the colored race were animated by the same spirit of patriotism which carried the Union arms to triumph. The suppression of slavery was attributable to no particular party. [Cheers and hisses.] He asserted it was the direct interposition of the Almighty in this country through the instrumentality of the whole people. [Applause.] The colored soldiers of the Union received their first political inspiration, their sense of the rights of citizenship, from Greeley and Sumner, [applause and great hisses,] and in the exercise of the promptings of those teachings they would carry the Greeley banner, next November, to victory. [Great hissing.] Of Sumner he could only say that he never could do wrong. [Groans and hisses.] Grant never voted a Republican ticket. [Tremendous groans and hisses, which interrupted the speaker for several minutes.] On resuming he said he was aware that the negro vote belonged to Gen. Grant and the minions of the Administration. [A voice—"He will have it." Great applause and three cheers three times repeated for Grant.] It was a high crime for a black man to raise his voice against Gen. Grant. [Prolonged cheers, which interrupted Mr. Saunders and compelled the Chairman to advance to the front of the platform and bespeak for the orator a fair hearing.] Mr. Saunders then proceeded to show, after an extremely unsatisfactory manner, that Grant was unfitted for the Presidency, though no one was more willing to record him all due merit for his achievements as a military leader. [Immense applause.] Grant was almost as good a Republican as he (Mr. Saunders) was—— [Great laughter and applause. A voice—"Where were you doing the war?"] At this period of the speaker's address there were repeated calls for Mr. Garnett, and Mr. Saunders' efforts to explain the superiority of the Baltimore platform over that of Philadelphia proved an abortive failure. Democracy he declared to be a Government of the whole people for the good of the whole. [A voice—"Hanging niggers to lamp-posts is Democracy." Cheers and groans.] Directing attention to Grant's San Domingo policy, Mr. Saunders asserted that his purpose in endeavoring to purchase that little island, with its two hundred thousand negroes, was the first move toward the re-establishment of slavery; but, thanks to the determined action of Sumner, it was prevented. [Here the groans became so prolonged and loud that it was feared the speaker would not be permitted to resume.] Finally, on being permitted to continue, he indulged in personalities by calling attention to the opposition of certain members of the audience, but it did not tend materially to give him a better hearing. He referred to the alleged indignities heaped on Fred Douglass by Grant, and also his injustice to Cadet Smith at West Point because of his color, but his assertions in this respect would not be received by the audience, and he was compelled to desist. In closing he spoke of Mr. Greeley's friendship for the colored man ever manifested. What, he asked, was the cause that prompted his advocacy of Greeley's interest? ["Money." Immense cheers and cat-callings.] If any one, he indignantly exclaimed, told him that at his residence to-morrow, he would make him dig a hole and live in the ground. [Laughter, and cries of "Out," which were continued for several minutes.] He retired by expressing his deep conviction that the Union would benefit by the election of Greeley. [Applause, and three cheers being called for Grant, they were given with deafening effect.]

Rev. Mr. Garnett then came forward, and received quite an ovation, the entire audience rising to their feet and cheering for fully five minutes. When order was comparatively restored he said that, whatever might be the result of the discussion, no unfriendly feelings would exist between himself and Mr. Saunders, to whom he would cordially extend the hand of a brother and a citizen. [Applause.] He concurred with every sentiment of eulogy paid by Mr. Saunders in the past record of those great statesmen, Greeley and Sumner, but he would remind them that that record was made while they were yet in the Republican Party, [cheers,] and within the last few months, since they left it, their record was not so very brilliant. [Cheers.] He humorously described the composition of the "Cincinnati-Baltimore Liberal-Republican Democratic-Conservative Party," and the Democratic rejoicings over the result of the North Carolina election, declaring, in reply to Mr. Saunders' argument, that there were more carpet-baggers in the South since last May than there were ever before since the war. With dry, sarcastic humor, which elicited the most unbounded laughter, Mr. Garnett referred to preliminaries which led to the present discussion, observing *en passant* that the desertion of Greeley, Sumner, Schurz and others from the Republican camp was nothing in comparison to the desertion of Saunders. Brass was the sole shield and armor of the ancients, but it was never used to such an excess as when Mr. Saunders addressed the colored people of this great City, advising them to desert the party which raised them from the level of beasts to the proud dignity of freedom, and support a party and a platform which kept them in bondage for centuries, and would today again rivet the chains of slavery upon them. The colored people had much at stake in this issue, and it was with a signal feeling of regret he found one of the ablest colored men in the Union advocate among his brethren to go back on the Union Army and Gen. Grant. [Cheers.] His pride of race was roused to an almost ungovernable excess to hear a black man denounce such a man as Gen. Grant, to whose genius, under Heaven, they were indebted for the possession of those rights which God destined they should enjoy. [Immense cheers and cries of "Turn him out."] He read the principles and platform of Republicanism as originally established, claiming that that party was steadily moving forward. In regard to the Douglass question, referred to by Mr. Saunders, he thought that Mr. Douglass ought to know as much about his own business as Mr. Saunders, and he says that he never received an insult from Gen. Grant, and his word is as worthy of belief as that of any other gentleman. [Applause.] He had evidence in his possession to show that the insult offered Mr. Douglass in the steam-ship on the Potomac was offered by a man who is now a red-hot supporter of Mr. Greeley. Grant was a gentleman who could not lend himself to meanness or injustice, and his dealings with the black men were ever honorable and just. Mr. Saunders was once a revered member of the Republican Party, but by an extraordinary somersault he jumped into the Democratic camp, and now fought side by side with Hoffman, who refused to recognize the Fifteenth Amendment, and Jeff. Davis. [Cheers, and groans for the Democracy.] He gloried in the thought that the mongrel Convention at Baltimore did not receive the sympathy of a single colored man, but had the united opposition of all the colored people in the Union. The negro citizens were true to the Republican Party, because it was true to the principles of the Republic, which recognized no distinction of race, color or religious associations. [Cheers.] The Liberal Republicans claimed they had Greeley and Sumner on their side. So they had, but one of the greatest proofs of the attachment of the colored people to the Republican Party and to patriotism was that although they loved and revered and do love and revere Greeley and Sumner, when they told them to go against liberty they would not go. [Cheers.] When they told them to leave their ranks and turn over these poor emancipated people to the tender mercies of the Kuklux and Democratic Party, they would not do it. [Continued cheers.] He would say to these gentlemen, as Greeley said to the rebellious States at the commencement of the rebellion, "Wayward brothers, go in peace." [Immense cheers.] When he looked upon the noble forms of Greeley and Sumner, and remembered that on their way from Jericho to Jerusalem they fell among—among—[a voice, "Thieves," great cheers]—when he remembered that, he felt like taking up a garment and going backward to cover their shame. [Immense applause.] But who had the loyal colored men got with them? They had the millions of Republican voters in the country, they had every soldier who fought under the flag, [cheers,] every orphan and widow of the soldiers who fell in the conflict, the Garrisons, the Phillips, Gerrit Smiths, and thousands of others, and the Stantons and Lincolns deceased smiled on their cause from heaven. He concluded by the assertion that the enthusiasm of that evening merely foreshadowed the enthusiasm which would pervade the entire Union on the re-election of Gen. Grant. [Cheers.]

Mr. Saunders again attempted to address the meeting, but he was met with a tremendous outburst of groans and cat-calls that baffled description. At the earnest request of Mr. Garnett, order was restored, and Mr. Saunders endeavored to reply. As soon as he began to speak, however, it became evident passion had completely obtained the mastery over him, and that billingsgate and a violent ebullition of temper would supersede fact and argument. This induced a fresh uproar, in the midst of which Mr. Saunders vainly essayed to say that the personal attacks of his opponent were infinitely beneath his notice. He proceeded to say that this was not the first time Mr. Garnett desecrated his high calling, and, having insulted gentlemen, skulked behind his cloth to escape the punishment he deserved. Mr. Saunders then rushed toward Mr. Garnett, who sat at the rear of the platform, and, with his back turned toward the audience, shook his clenched fist directly in front of the reverend gentleman's face, saying that if he followed him down South, he would eat "all the Garnetts, if they were not too tough." The excitement was indescribable. The audience rose to their feet, and, yelling with fury, rendered Mr. Saunders' further remarks inaudible even to himself. In vain the orator pitched his voice to the highest key. He could not be heard, and finally he was compelled to retire, furious with rage. Several Greeley men shook him cordially by the hand on retiring. A breach of the peace seemed imminent, but the Police vigorously kept back the crowd, and the opposing factions left in quiet.

A GRAND RALLY.

Banner-Raising of the Appomatox Club of the Nineteenth Ward—Addresses by Senator Moulton, Mr. H. F. Paige, Mr. Wm. N. Darling and Others.

The intersection of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue was, yesterday evening, the scene of a large and enthusiastic demonstration. Upward of 2,000 persons assembled to assist at the banner-raising of the Appomatox Club of the Nineteenth Ward. Fires blazed at each side of the avenue, and two calcium lights gave additional brilliancy to the innumerable array of Chinese lanterns, a string of which reached across the avenue.

In the balcony of the Brevoort Hall was stationed a band, which, during the evening, performed a number of patriotic airs. A wagon, decorated with national flags, was placed in front of the hall for the accommodation of the speakers. At about 8½ P. M., the splendid banner was unfurled, amid a grand display of fireworks and bombs. It extends across the avenue, and bears, in addition to the well-known portraits of Grant and Wilson, a well-executed representation of an oak-tree, and the inscription, "Appomatox Club. For President, Ulysses S. Grant; for Vice-President, Henry Wilson." The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, numbering over 500 men, headed by their banner and drum corps, defiled past and drew up in front of the hall. The principal members of the Appomatox Club and visitors then adjourned to the hall, where over 600 men were soon assembled. Mr. George N. Williams called the meeting to order, and nominated Senator Severn D. Moulton as Chairman for the evening. Mr. Moulton, after thanking the meeting for the honor conferred on him, said that it was a remarkable coincidence that four years ago in that same room a meeting had been called for a similar purpose, and more strange still, the principal speaker at that meeting is now Gen. Grant's opponent.

Hon. H. F. Paige then gave a history of the formation of the Club, and proceeded to say that the Democratic Party, forgetful of its antecedents and blind to the claims of its faithful servants, had placed in nomination for Chief Magistrate its most bitter, active, relentless and life-long foe. He then proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

First—That the prime and sole motive of our organization is to aid in maintaining good government, and to perpetuate our priceless heritage of liberty.

Second—That we adopt as our platform the wise, able and statesmanlike enunciation of principles unanimously sanctioned by the Philadelphia Convention.

Third—That we hail, with unmeasured gratitude, the wisdom of the late Republican Convention in again, without one dissenting voice, naming as our candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Great Republic the patriot soldier and statesman, U. S. Grant.

Fourth—That, with equal gratitude, we hail the wise action of that Convention in naming for the second civil officer of our Government, that honest, able and fearless champion of the toiling millions, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Lastly—That we do firmly and solemnly pledge ourselves, in all zealous, earnest and honorable ways to aid in securing the election of our illustrious standard-bearers, confidently believing their election necessary for our future peace and prosperity.

Hon. William A. Darling, Mr. Delafield Smith, Major Bullard and other speakers followed. Outside, the assembly was addressed by Col. Wm. Peebles and Col. Boyland. The arrangements were perfect in every particular.

"Dishonorable."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The hypothetical letter of Mr. Greeley, from Bradford, in which he made a foolish claim to carry certain States, overwhelmed his loving adherents with consternation. His lieutenant, Reid, at once telegraphed him, and received for an answer the following: "I have written none but private letters, and written to no person that we shall carry but two New-England States, as I know better." This is not an absolute denial of the letter, but it gives Mr. Greeley an opportunity to claim even more than was represented. The "Professor of Journalism" then adds an indignant comment, that the man "who furnishes strictly private letters for publication is necessarily a dishonorable man." Good—but only last Friday the *Tribune* published a letter from Jersey City marked "personal, and not for publication." Does the editor accept his own severe but just judgment, or is he not amenable to the rules he lays down for others? It is interesting to know what Whitelaw Reid thinks of himself.

The Kilpatrick Libel Suit.

From the Evening Mail, Aug. 15.

The failure of the Grand Jury to find an indictment against the editor of the TIMES, on the complaint that he had libeled Gen. Kilpatrick, is very conclusive evidence of one of two things—either the prosecution faltered for fear of the results of a trial, or the jurors concluded that there was no good ground for the complaint. The editor of the TIMES can well afford to be satisfied with either of these explanations.

The Tribune "Conspiracy."

It will be remembered that a few days ago the *Tribune* published a long statement prominently in its columns, to the effect that the editor of this paper had entered into a conspiracy with Mr. Morse, son of the late Prof. Morse, to procure the arrest of a man named John P. Lindsay. Of course the whole story was a tissue of untruths, and was known to be so when published, but the following letter from Mr. Morse may yet be worth printing:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of no date, relative to an article which appeared in the New-York *Tribune* of the 12th inst., in which I am accused of conspiring with you and others to procure the arrest of John P. Lindsay, I respectfully state that the charge is void of truth.

I am not acquainted with you, nor have I the pleasure of the acquaintance of any of the members of your editorial staff.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
CHARLES W. MORSE.

To the editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

There is no end to the falsehoods now daily invented by the *Tribune*, and having thoroughly exposed two or three of them, we may leave it to the common sense of the public to deal with future specimens.

ALABAMA.

The Republican State Convention—A Strong Ticket Nominated—The State Good for 10,000 Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—The Republican State Convention, today, after a harmonious and enthusiastic session, nominated the following ticket, which is the strongest that the party could have put forth: For Governor, D. P. Lewis; for Lieutenant-Governor, Alex. McKinstry; for Secretary of State, Pat. Ragland; for Auditor, R. T. Smith; for Treasurer, Arthur Bingham, editor of the *Montgomery State Journal*; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph H. Speed; for Commissioner of Industrial Resources, Thos. Lambert, who was the Vice-President from Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention; for Congress at large, Alexander White. All these men are old Union men and native Republicans, whose character and influence in the past have been the pride of the State.

The most intense interest was manifested by the Democrats here, and the report was circulated that the Democratic State ticket would be remodeled by taking off Hodgson and Jolly, both strongly suspected of being Kuklux. Jolly has been tried before the United States Court for being engaged in the Eutaw murders.

TARRYTOWN.

Immense Ratification Meeting Held There Last Night—The Wealth and Influence of that Section Enthusiastic for President Grant.

The ratification meeting and banner-raising at Tarrytown, was far more important than the size of the village or the number of the inhabitants would indicate. For Tarrytown, though it is nearly thirty miles from New-York, is a sort of suburb of the City, and contains the country residences of many of our greatest merchants, and the aggregate wealth of the residents is something wonderful. It has been asserted again and again that the nomination of Horace Greeley had evoked a popular wave of enthusiasm, which had permeated through all classes. Certainly, if that was ever true, it has most decidedly ebbed away in Tarrytown, for there is not a vestige of it here, though Mr. Stewart, who manages Mr. Greeley's farm, is a resident of the place, and has been doing his utmost to create friends for old Horace. All the great merchants and bankers here whom Gen. Banks was going to influence, are unanimous for Gen. Grant, and so are all other classes of the population. At the meeting in Irving Hall last night the place was crowded, though within five minutes of the opening there was a heavy thunder-storm and a drenching rain. Hundreds of the people had come by train from different localities. The first rows were filled with ladies, who were just as enthusiastic as the men, and applauded the hits of the speakers as vehemently as their male friends. Among them were the wives of the principal residents, including Mrs. W. E. Dodge. There were also scores of colored people, who were in positive ecstacies at all the repetitions of Grant's or Lincoln's name. At 8 o'clock the speakers arrived, and took their places on the platform, amid the firing of cannon and the clapping of hands and martial strains from the band. When order had been restored Capt. Storms, the President of the Grant and Wilson Club, opened the proceedings by nominating as Chairman of the meeting, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, who was elected amid the most tremendous applause. He came forward and responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am delighted to see so many of you here. I confess I am greatly and heartily disappointed, for some three weeks ago a gentleman talking to me on the subject of the Presidential campaign, said to me, "Perhaps you don't know, Mr. Dodge, that I have carefully canvassed Tarrytown, and your friend, Grant, won't have ten votes." At this there were roars of derisive laughter for some minutes. Mr. Dodge resumed. "Judging from the look of things here to-night, I think he cannot have canvassed Tarrytown very accurately." [Roars of laughter.] I am not here to call Mr. Greeley a traitor. I will just say this, that he belonged to our party, and he has gone over to our enemies. Mr. Greeley says he has not gone over to the Democrats, but they have come over to him. But the Democrats have just put him at their head because they are hungry for office, and if through him they could succeed in getting in the ship of State, they would tell him fast enough to go below, and would say, "We can take care of this ship. We used to do it before." Mr. Dodge then reviewed the President's past four years, and showed how more than satisfactory it had been, how it had more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He admitted that he had, perhaps, made mistakes in his appointments, and asked with much force if any President had ever existed who had not; and he wound up by saying that, in spite of the braggadocio of Mr. Greeley's friends, the country at large would sustain the Administration, for it had sustained the national honor and prosperity. The address was received with loud cheers, after which the following officers were appointed:

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Sanford Cobb, John T. Terry, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Frank Vincent, Edward Coles, Rev. S. W. Dunscomb, Robert Hoe, Benson Ferris, Sr., Luther Redfield, William Hoge, James H. Benedict, Seth Bird, Rev. J. W. Douglas, Peter S. Hoe, Andrew D. Archer, J. L. Requa, Gilbert T. Davis, A. E. Orr, C. B. Fosdick, Henry See, Dr. P. E. Arcularius, Francis Brown, Wm. S. Wilson, John E. Parsons, Wm. A. White, Jas. S. See, O. F. Jacobson, John Webber, Nathaniel B. Holmes, Cornelius Curtis, Stephen H. Thayer, Henry S. Culver, James S. Millard, Wm. H. Hoyt, Thos. G. Swartwout, Rev. J. S. Powell, Chas. T. Harvey, Jas. Bird, Henry Seligman, Michael Murphy, J. F. Kendall, Samuel E. Fisher, Theo. H. Benedict, J. W. Redfield, Dr. E. V. Brown, Ed. V. Fowler, James Sherin, John S. Mitchell, Thos. Hamill, Thos. Carson and William McDonald.

Secretaries—Wm. G. Weston, Joseph B. Brown, Chas. H. Currier, J. H. Rosenquest, C. T. Carpenter, Edward T. Lowell, Hamilton W. Mabie, G. L. Wood, J. N. Van Tassell, Jas. N. Smith, Chas. N. Humphreys, Caleb W. Starnes, Eugene White, John Thompson, F. T. Pullen, Jas. Mac Kay, Amos Star, Oscar McCoy, Cassius A. Dunn, George Foster.

These were welcomed with loud cheering, and the Chairman then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the glorious record of the Republican Party in the past is our best pledge for its future.

That until the fruits of the war, including its incidental legislation, have been more surely secured than as yet appears, the people of the United States will honor and delight to honor the Republican Party.

That we believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and that he, together with that tried, true and practical statesman, Henry Wilson, will be triumphantly elected at the coming election.

And that we fully indorse the language of Horace Greeley with regard to President Grant, on Jan. 5, 1871, which is as follows:

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."

Upon these resolutions being put to the vote, the entire assembly stood up and voted aye with a roar of unanimity that might have been heard over in Nyack, and which quite drowned the report of the cannon that were being fired off.

The Chairman then introduced the first speaker, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, who after a short introduction expressive of his pleasure in meeting such an audience said: There never was such a political campaign as this in many respects, but especially in this, that the weapon used against Gen. Grant, the soldier of the Republic, was calumny of the basest description. I hope this will be the last campaign in which such a spirit and such a weapon will ever be exhibited. To begin at the beginning, let us look at Cincinnati. Who was the leading spirit there but August Belmont, the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. He went there to shoot snipes, and the first bird he brought down was that velvet-feathered bird, Gen. Cochrane, now the Chairman of the Liberal Central Committee. I don't know how you in Tarrytown were represented there, but in my own place, in Ulster County, I know an individual departed from the place as a reporter of some newspaper with his expenses paid. When he got there he found himself the only man present from that part of the country, and he announced himself as clothed with full powers to represent the whole of the Congressional District.

Here there was an interruption from the arrival of 200 delegates from the Grant and Wilson Club of Yonkers, and at the same time a telegram announced that 300 delegates at Peekskill had been detained at the depot for want of transportation, as there had been some sleight-of-hand about the promised train. When order was restored Gen. Sharpe resumed his description of the Cincinnati Convention, which he touched off in such happy colors as to produce roars of laughter and cheers in every direction. He contrasted it with the Convention at Philadelphia, which, by an unheard of impudence the Greeleyites had spoken of as a brass-collar Convention. The same men dared to speak of the noblest Senators of the country as a Senatorial ring. The fact of the matter was that, as Petroleum V. Nasby puts it, the whole scope of the Cincinnati Convention was "something to beat Grant." There could hardly be any doubt, however, that the whole thing was manipulated by Tammany, in the hope of breaking up the Republican Party. It was impossible to suppose that the Democracy had asked for Greeley as a man to represent the party that had fought Republicanism for so many years, just as it was impossible to believe that there was a county or a school district in the North, which was dissatisfied with the rule of Grant. The whole thing of Cincinnati was a "put-up job" between soreheads for offices and Democrats to destroy the unity of Republicans.

The last speaker was Mr. Bradley, who devoted himself to the prospects of the local canvass, and proved conclusively that the country was sure for Grant and Wilson.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 56 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

WASHINGTON IRVING, a great sufferer from asthma, found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A Small Payment Down and the Balance in easy monthly payments, and the total amount only $50, are the terms of the new WILSON UNDER-FEED SEWING-MACHINE, in every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother or sister, one of these superior machines. The price is low, and he can have his own time to pay for it. When one considers the low price at which it is sold, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and, above all, the terms on which it is sold, the wonder is that there is not a Wilson machine in every home in the State. Salesroom No. 707 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—HOLMES.—Wednesday, Aug. 14, at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, by Rev. Robert J. Walker, ALBION K. CHAPMAN to HENRIETTA MARIA, youngest daughter of the late John Holmes, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MURDOCH—ALLEN.—On Monday, Aug. 12, by Rev. P. L. Shepard, at St. James Episcopal Church, New-London, Conn., Mr. ELVIN O. MURDOCH, of Brooklyn, to Miss FLORENCE M. ALLEN, daughter of Mr. R. R. Fox, of Fisher's Island. No cards.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—At Englewood, the 15th inst., MABEL EDWARDS, infant daughter of the late Dr. James and Minnie Bigelow, aged 16 months and 29 days. Funeral at residence of F. B. Nichols, Englewood, Friday, 16th, at 2½ P. M., on arrival of train from New-York.

FORDHAM.—At Keeseville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, HELEN PRESCOTT, wife of Sidney E. Fordham.

BEERS.—At Brussels, Belgium, on the 25th of July, JULIA, daughter of the late Cyrenius Beers, of this City.

FOSTER.—Aug. 14, MARTIE MANWARING, wife of Augustus C. Foster, in the 23d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

GIBSON.—At Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 8, Capt. ALEXANDER GIBSON, United States Navy, in the 65th year of his age.

GIDLEY.—Aug. 15, GEORGE H. GIDLEY, son of Louis and Elizabeth Gidley, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Saturday, Aug. 17, at 9 A. M., from No. 116 East 111th-st.

HEWITS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, at the residence of his aunt, Brooklyn, E. D., ABRAM, son of Thomas Hewits, of Durham, Penn., in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at No. 49 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAMILTON.—At Bedford, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1872, JOHN HAMILTON, long a resident of Brooklyn, E. D., in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral notice hereafter.

INGERSOLL.—In this City, Wednesday, Aug. 15, GRANT INGERSOLL, infant son of E. G. and Melvina Ingersoll, aged 6 months and 15 days.

JANES.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 13, WM. H. JANES, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., corner South 5th, Brooklyn, E. D., Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEGGETT.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Frederick W. and Mary E. Leggett, aged 21 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

McLEOD.—At Hempstead, Long Island, Aug. 13, FLORA McLEOD.

Funeral from the residence of her nephew, W. N. Cross, in Hempstead, on Friday, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Friends and relatives residing in Brooklyn are requested to meet the remains at the main entrance of Green-Wood at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Aug. 15, at his late residence, HARRY B. MARTIN, son of the late Horace N. and Emma Martin, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, are invited to attend his funeral from No. 194 South 8th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

PROVOT.—On 13th inst., MARIA BARBER KIEFFER, wife of Paul Provot, aged 34 years.

Friends of the family, also members of the French Benevolent Society, are requested to attend the funeral, which will start from her late residence, No. 23 East 9th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 A. M. Funeral service at Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st.

SCHROEDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, MICHAEL SCHROEDER.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, F. A. Schroeder, No. 123 Clermont-av., on Friday, Aug. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WINTERTON.—At Green's Farms, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, MARY, wife of Wm. Winterton, formerly of New-York City, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day:

I.
THE STORY OF THE MILLIONAIRE.

By LOUISA MUHLBACH, author of "Joseph II. and his Court," &c., &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.

"The study which enables an author to delineate so accurately the emotions and incentives to action which mark men and women of a past age must be close and untiring, and Miss Mühlbach shows in all her works a perfection which carries the reader into the very presence of the characters represented."—*Syracuse Journal.*

II.
THE WHITE ROSE.

A NOVEL. By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 25.

An eminent English critic recently remarked that Whyte Melville had surpassed all the novelists of the present generation in vivid and picturesque representations of life.

III.
PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY;

Or, the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants Considered as Illustrative of Geology. By Sir CHARLES LYELL, Bart., M. A., F. R. S. Eleventh and entirely revised edition. In two volumes. Vol. II. Illustrated with maps, plates and woodcuts. 1 vol., 8vo. 652 pages. Price $4. The complete work, in two volumes, $8.

"I have followed the rule adopted in my first volume, of reprinting the Preface to the tenth edition, by which the reader will be directed to those numerous and important additions and corrections which I found necessary in consequence of the progress of the science during the fifteen years which separated the ninth and tenth editions."—*Extract from Preface.*

IV.
Mrs. BEETON'S
EVERY-DAY COOKERY AND HOUSEKEEPING BOOK.

Comprising instructions for Mistress and Servants, and a collection of over 1,500 practical receipts, with 104 colored plates, showing the proper mode of sending dishes to table, and numerous additional illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo. Half roan. Price $1 50.

Mrs. Beeton has brought to her new offering to the public a most anxious care to describe plainly and fully all the more difficult and recondite portions of Cookery, while the smallest items have not been "unconsidered trifles," but each receipe and preparation has claimed minute attention.

V.
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF BIOLOGY.

By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, author of "Text-Book of Geology," "Manual of Geology," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price 75 cents.

"The present work is based chiefly upon the Introduction to the author's 'Manual of Zöology,' much of which is given here in an unaltered form. A considerable portion, however, of the Introduction has been here recast, while fully two-thirds of the work consist of new matter. Illustrations, also, have been introduced wherever such appeared necessary."—*Extract from Preface.*

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent free by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $23; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11 A. M. and on Saturday, at 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,468 Broadway, near 42d-st.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS,
CANVAS BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES,
BUNTING FLAGS AND PAINTED PORTRAITS,
at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters,
NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—AT A meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held Aug. 9, it was *Resolved*, That the Republican Associations of the several Assembly Districts be and are hereby directed to meet at their respective head-quarters on FRIDAY, Aug. 16, and choose delegates and alternates to the State Convention to meet at Utica Aug. 21, in accordance with the call of the State Central Committee. The apportionment of delegates shall be the same as at previous Convention. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the constitution of the district associations.
HUGH GARDNER, Vice-President.
JOHN N. O'BRIEN, WM. DRUMMOND, Secretaries.

A VETERAN CLUB (GRANT AND WILSON) was organized in the Second Assembly District, and the following officers elected: President, Lieut. Wm. F. Porter; First Vice-President, Sergt. George W. Lendley; Second Vice-President, Michael Foley, U. S. N.; Treasurer, Corporal John Clancy; Secretary, Capt. Mathew Stewart; Delegates to Utica Convention of "Veterans," Col. James H. Stevens, Capt. M. Stewart; Alternates, Denis J. Sullivan, Samuel Cook.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Central Committee this Association will hold a primary election at Head-quarters, No. 131 Franklin-st., on FRIDAY, Aug. 16, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Utica, Aug. 21.
Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
JOS. C. SCULLY, Acting President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Association will meet at No. No. 154 Franklin-st. on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention at Utica, Aug. 21.
N. KINGSLEY, JR., President.
DEWITT BEARDSLEY, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of this Association will be held at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham-square, THIS (Friday) EVENING, for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention at Utica. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a primary election for delegates to the State Convention, also to fill the vacancy of President of the above Association, to be held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand sts., FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.
JAMES L. COSTELLO, First Vice-President.
RICHARD McGUIRE, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 102 East Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Utica, Aug 21, 1872. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
E. S. NEWINS, President.
NICHOLAS KENT, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on FRIDAY EVENING at No. 129 Spring-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention. Poll open from 7 until 9 o'clock P. M.
JAMES WINTERBOTTAM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold an election for delegates and alternates to the State Convention, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, inst., at No. 384 Grand-st. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
ENEAS ELLIOT, President.
JAMES LUMSDEN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, to elect delegates and alternates to State Convention. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting to choose delegates to the State Convention THIS (Friday) EVENING, at head-quarters, No. 63 Ludlow-st. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
GEORGE F. MERKLES, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKY, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 28 Avenue A, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 16, to elect delegates and alternates to attend the State Convention at Utica, Aug. 21. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at head-quarters, No. 70 Avenue D, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 16, to elect delegates and alternates to attend the State Convention, at Utica, Aug. 21. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
THOS. T. SUTLIFFE, President.
RICHARD SMITH, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Head-quarters, No. 161 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention at Utica. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st.—A primary election will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, 16th inst., polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention at Utica.
ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
THOS. W. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will, pursuant to order of the Republican Central Committee meet at head-quarters, Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1872, for the purpose of choosing three delegates and three alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in the City of Utica on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock.
Polls open from 7 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Central Committee, this Association will hold a primary election on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held in the City of Utica on the 21st inst. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock, at the Head-quarters, No. 230 3d-av.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
THEODORE P. KELLY, Secretary.
First—These Head-quarters are open daily from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. for the purpose of furnishing any political information required by our friends in the District. Our Democratic friends are cordially invited to call and enroll.
Second—The leading New-York daily and weekly papers are on file; also, the principal London illustrated weeklies.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Election of three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention will be held in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.
ALBON P. MAN, President.
SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for delegates to the State Convention at Utica will be held at No. 1,000 3d-av., on the evening of FRIDAY, 16th inst. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
W. S. OPDYKE, President. ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at head-quarters, No. 2,312 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., of three delegates and three alternates to represent this District in the Republican Convention at Utica, Aug. 21, 1872. By order of
WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters,
No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Thursday, Aug. 15,) no public sale of real estate took place. The Supreme Court sale of the lot and buildings situate on the east side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet north of Thirtieth-street, was again adjourned by the auctioneers, (Muller, Wilkins & Co.,) to Thursday, Aug. 22, by order of Louis C. Lewis, Esq., referee. The following sales of New-York property, by private contract, are reported by William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street:

8 full lots, n. s. 142d-st., 175 ft. e. of Boulevard	$25,000
7 full lots, s. s. 144th-st., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard	12,450
1 full lot, s. s. 144th-st., 75 ft. w. of Boulevard	3,250
2 lots, e. s. 8th-av., 25 ft. n. of 123d-st.	12,500
4 lots, s. w. corner Boulevard and 144th-st., 75x100	25,000

The following legal sales are advertised to take place today, (Friday, Aug. 16:)

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Eightieth-street.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the premises known as No. 58 Gouverneur-street.

By S. Dingee, at the Exchange, under the direction of Abel Crook, referee, the premises situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 225 feet west of Avenue A, comprising ten brown-stone houses and lots.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

Orchard-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x87.6	$18,200
10th-st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8, (No. 313,) husband to wife	18,000
60th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of Madison-av., 40x100.5, h. and l.	66,000
64th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 150x100.5, q. c., 1871	15,000
71st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, ½ part.	nom.
78th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	3,000
112th-st., s. s., 281.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11, h. and l	9,000
Vermilyea-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Dyckman-st., 200x150	6,000
3d-av., s. w. corner 62d-st., 20.3x80, foreclose leasehold	11,650
11th-av., n. e. corner 87th-st., 100.8x00	22,500
11th-av., n. w. corner 81st-st., ½ block x100	22,000

Proposed New Buildings.

The list hereunto appended comprises all the plans for the erection of new buildings that have been submitted to the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, since our last report for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 8:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, Sixth-avenue, east side, 24 feet north of Thirty-sixth-street, 18 by 50, three stories; owner, S. F. Patten.

Three French flats, Sixty-ninth-street, north side, 95 feet west of Third-avenue, 16.8 by 65, five stories; owner, B. Muldoon.

IRON FRONTS.

One public hall, Third-avenue, No. 2,233, four stories, 75.8 by 105 by 130; owner, W. G. Wood.

BRICK FRONTS.

One store and tenement, Forty-seventh-street, 65 feet east of Third-avenue, 30 by 25.5, four stories; owner, M. Vroom.

One store and tenement, Second-avenue, west side, 82 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, 20 by 55; owner, Jacob Wick.

One store and tenement, Thirty-eighth-street, No. 335, five stories, 25 by 60; owner, John F. Seaman.

One tenement-house, Thirty-eighth-street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 28, four stories; owner, Owen Gilfeasher.

One tenement-house, Eighty-fifth-street, south side, 75 feet west of Third-avenue, 26 by 47, four stories; owner, Wm. Hays.

One first-class dwelling, West Forty-fifth-street, No. 413, 22 by 24, two stories; owner, Thos. Wallace.

One sugar-refinery, Washington-street, No. 418, five stories, 26 by 50; owners, Moller, Odell & Co.

One workshop, Fourth-avenue, No. 420, 13 by 19, one story; owner, Thos. Flannigan.

One carpenter-shop, Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, north-east corner, 25 by 50, one story; owner, G. Robinson, Jr.

One stable, West Forty-first-street, No. 205, 16 by 25, two stories; owner, Herman Richtberg.

One stable, West Fifty-fifth-street, No. 23, 25 by 85, three stories; owner, Geo. Kemp.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following comprises all the buildings that have been reported to the Department of Buildings since our last report for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 8, as being in an unsafe condition:

No. 277 Spring-street, rear, unsafe front wall; owners, Trinity Church Corporation.

No. 319 East Twenty-sixth-street, unsafe east gable; owner, W. W. Kip.

No. 495 Broome-street, unsafe front walls; owner, Samuel A. Lewis.

No. 205 Sullivan-street, unsafe front wall; owner, D. S. Eaton.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or **TO LEASE** for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER,
With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages valuable information of real estate, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 25x65, lot 80 feet. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK. FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON. No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSES for sale in 61st-st., near Madison-av., very cheap. Inquire of **B. B. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st., one door east of Broadway.**

A SHARP, NEAT REAL ESTATE BOY can apply with A1 references at No. 7 Pine-st., in stationer's, today; don't come unless you have been in the real estate business.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x90, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,
No. 20 State-st.,

or at the principal office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
M. RAMOS, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SAW-mill, forty-five acres land attached, in State of Connecticut, within one mile of a large village; building new last year; new Turbine water-wheel, fifty-four inch circular saw and machinery, all in complete order, capable of cutting 10,000 feet per day; price $4,000; terms easy, or will be exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Inquire of J. C. JONES, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK. (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

FOR SALE—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG Island, four acres of land near the station; $500. Inquire of A. DUIRS, as above.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, ten minutes' walk from depot, for one or two years, with possession at once, house partially furnished, containing eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, two sitting-rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; two acres ground and gardens, with stable if desired. Rent low to good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st., or JOHN CASHIN, on premises.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The pleasant house of Samuel Boyd, five minutes' walk from depot, containing ten rooms and bath-room; possession given Sept. 1, if desired. Apply at the house on Fullerton-av., or to WM. H. HARRIS & CO., near depot, or S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 9 West 49th-st. Apply on the premises to A. J. LEWIS.

UNFURNISHED.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET—ON Washington-av., opposite Mr. Ford's large brick mansion, now building, a fine new house, all modern conveniences, excellent stable, and one of the best gardens in the county; rent, $1,100. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A BROADWAY STORE, NO. 1,146, NEAR 26th-st., will be let cheap for a term of years. Possession at once. GRAFF & BLAUVELT, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—1ST SEPTEMBER or October, a small house, in good neighborhood, between 14th and 23d sts., west side. Address TENANT, No. 165 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE OF THE VALUABLE STEAM-BOAT CONNECTICUT.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 6th day of August, A. D., 1872, I will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the auctioneers' sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 306 feet long, 37½ feet breadth of beam and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water and has one low pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 66 state-rooms and 150 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid, and the auctioneers' fee to be paid the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy,
Southern District of New-York,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as well that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,646	Uniform Coats.
4,767	Trowsers, foot.
1,505	Trousers, mounted.
2,724	Shirts, flannel.
3,032	Great Coats, mounted.
12,791	Great Coats, foot.
15,255	Jackets, cavalry.
7,589	Jackets, artillery.
39,765	Sack Coats, lined.
31,619	Sack Coats, unlined.
49,684	pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,003	Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, THIRD DISTRICT, N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

MESSRS. BLOCK & MAMMELSDORF, of No. 94 Bowery, having failed to pay their annual special tax, I have distrained, under section 28, act June 30, 1864, of the United States Internal Revenue laws, upon the following property belonging to them, and will proceed to sell the same at auction to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at the auction room of Simon Herman, No. 13 Bowery, to wit: One counting-room desk, 1 glass book-case, 1 lounge, 2 desk-stools, 1 letter copying press, 1 round table, 2 chairs, 1 stove and pipe, 2 pails, 1 tub, 2 ink-stands, 84 empty wine cases, (new,) — yards carpeting, — yards cocoa matting, a lot of corks, a lot of empty bottles.

J. W. McHARG, Collector.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,083 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,091 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, 988 tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to

A. HARRIS,
Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.

A thorough business man—one commanding considerable means—can associate himself with a large manufacturing concern, already established, and of extraordinary growing prospects. Integrity and capability must be assured. A party to take the general business management of the concern is what is wanted. Any communication in relation to the matter may be addressed to BUSINESS, care Hon. D. P. Nichols, State Treasurer, Danbury, Conn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. **NEW-YORK.**

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

AFFORDING

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, **97 1-2** and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No 12 Pine-st., New-York.

ELEVEN PER CENT.

INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-St.,
NEW-YORK.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by **JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 137 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

CINCINNATI CITY SEVEN PER cent. Bonds, issued to the Cincinnati Southern Railway; thirty years to run; principal and interest payable in New-York.

For sale by WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

SPRUCE HILL COAL COMPANY.—The stockholders of this Company are requested to communicate with W. L. PATTON, Secretary, No. 6 Wall-st., upon business of importance to the stockholders.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN

BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President,
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,980 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 52 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 68 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 834 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 35 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 260 West 52d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF **85** AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1866, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due June 1, 1873. The undersigned will pay par, in currency, for the whole or any part of the issue of the above bonds on presentation. D. DREW, No. 19 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company.

Interest payable, free of Government tax, in

NEW-YORK, LONDON & FRANKFORT.

TRUSTEES,

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This road will be 125 miles in length when completed, and Jacksonville, Ill., an important railroad point, and Mount Vernon will be its termini. The road is constructed from Jacksonville to Virden, a distance of thirty miles, on the line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and is **THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED, PAID FOR, AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.** The track will be laid in time to secure the immense business of moving the Autumn crops to Raymond, sixteen miles further, on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. This is a very important connection, as it opens another route to St. Louis, only two miles longer than by the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

Only **$600,000** of the bonds are offered, as bonds will be sold only on the distance completed. The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.

Traversing the best part of Illinois, this road will have a large coal, grain and lumber carrying trade, equaling the business of any other road in the State. It connects directly, for the purpose of freight and traffic, with the principal roads in Illinois, and intersects the great seaboard trunk lines, thus, while forming a part of a through route to the seaboard, it has access to the business of the great local lines.

The connections are as follows:

At Jacksonville with Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

At Jacksonville with Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville.

At Jacksonville with Chicago and Alton.

At Virden with Chicago and Alton (main line.)

At Raymond with T., W. and W. (St. Louis Branch.)

At Hillsboro' with Indianapolis and St. Louis.

At Greenville with Terre Haute, Vandalia and St. Louis.

At Centralia with Illinois Central.

At Mount Vernon, with roads running direct to Shawneetown on the Ohio River, to Paducah, at which point the entire Southern system is brought into connection; and to Evansville, connecting with the important roads now centering there.

We have made careful and repeated personal examinations of the affairs of this Company since its organization, and of the country through which the road passes, and we unhesitatingly and confidently recommend these bonds as a **good and profitable investment.**

Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application, will give further and interesting information.

We offer these bonds at 85 and accrued interest in currency until further notice.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full market price.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & Co.,
No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

10 to 15 Per Ct. Interest.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE

And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.

Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.

Issue Certificates of Deposit,

Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house.

HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO.,
BERLIN, GERMANY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by

HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 96 Reade-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1872.

67TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES YEARANCE, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of September next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Aug. 19, to the morning of Sept. 3.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,

Payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice, ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and New-York *World*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee,
mh8-law6mF No. 9 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARGARET K. WATSON, in her own right, and Margaret K. Watson, Administratrix, and Charles E. Loew, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of James Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against DANIEL W. NOE, in his own right, and as executor of the last will and testament of Eloise Isabel Carr Noe, deceased, Sarah Callahan, John A. Bresland, Francis P. Bresland, William Bresland, James Bresland, Sarah Bresland, Ann Kernochan, James Carr, Nancy Mount, Catharine Murphy, Mary Carr, Bridget Mount, Bridget Malone, Peter Mount, John Mount, Patrick Mount, Mary Jane Egan, Ann Martin, Catharine Martin, Lewis Sheperd, William Bresland, James McGlinn, Patrick McGlinn, Michael McGlinn, Michael Mount, Isabella Cullon, Kitty Slaven, Hugh Kernochan, John Kernochan, John Mount, Maggie Watson and George Warren Watson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the original and supplemental complaints in this action which are filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaints on the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaints within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaints.—Dated May 28, 1872.

CHARLES H. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The original complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1870, and the supplemental complaint was filed in said office on the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES H. GLOVER,
au9-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHRISTIAN KLEIN and REGINA KLEIN, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. BUDDENSEIK and DORIS his wife, Jacob Vonderbeck, Elias G. Brown, Nicholas Sattler, William F. Reilly, John Caden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, Frederick Muller, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustav A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Melancthon F. Shurreman, George H. Scudder, S. A. Woods, J. Darrow, R. Darrow, Robert Spreaten, Philip Muller, Adam Wagner, Charles Pfeiff, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, William Stevenson, M. F. Murray, C. H. L. Smith, Thomas C. Smith, J. A. Candee, William T. Tooker, Thomas Kennan, John McManus, David Wooding, Joseph W. Fuller, J. Hobart Warren, Walter P. Warren, George A. Wells, D. B. Cox, John Fay, Adolph Klaber, Thomas Browning, Thomas Browning, Jr., Richard Roe and John Doe, (said last four parties composing the firm of Thomas Browning & Brothers,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1872.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1872.

S. KAUFMANN,
au16-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PETER STEWART and Janet Stewart, his wife, plaintiffs, against ROBERT P. PERRIN and Lucinda Perrin, his wife, Catherine Coffroth, (otherwise known as Arabella Coffroth,) and James Coffroth, her husband, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—In Partition.—To the above-named defendants and each of them you are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 338 Broome-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1872.

THOS. J. McKEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 8th day of August, 1872.

THOS. J. McKEE,
au9-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, plaintiff, against EDWARD M. PHILIPS, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Edward M. Philips: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 52 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1872.

KOBBE & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 8th day of August, 1872.

KOBBE & FOWLER,
au9-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German Protestant young woman; very respectable; or as nurse or housekeeper; fully competent for either situation; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, and is an excellent baker; City or country; very best references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 130 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, would like a situation as first-class cook and laundress, or general house-work; in City or country. Apply for two days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOKS, &c.—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls wish to get situations together, in City or country; one as cook, the other as upstairs girl; is a good seamstress and nurse; have reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK IN a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; best references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS cook; willing to do coarse washing; not afraid to work; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS cook; willing to do coarse washing; not afraid to work; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent and has good references. Call at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation in a private family to do light housework; good references. Call at No. 1,270 3d-av., between 80th and 81st sts., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman; can do all kinds of washing, fluting, puffing and gentlemen's Summer suits; very best City references. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, a situation to go to the country for the Summer, or would stay all Winter, if needed; has good City reference. Call or address No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the grocery-store.

WAITRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent waitress wishes a situation, country or City; has good reference. Call or address for two days No. 155 West 27th-st., in the grocery-store, near 7th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, a situation in the country where a house can be furnished him as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and carriages, &c., thoroughly; is a good careful driver; has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants a situation as coachman; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; City or country; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 East 6th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman in a private family, in City or county, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; can milk or assist in a garden; reference from last employer. Call or address for two days D. C., No. 416 East 11th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AS coachman and gardener by a single man; can milk and make himself useful; has good reference from his last employer. Address B. M. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman; single, six years' best City reference from last employer; temperate and capable. Any gentleman wishing a first-class man may address D. J., No. 131 West 17th-st.

FARM-HAND OR USEFUL MAN.—SITUAtion wanted by a sober, temperate North of Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-seven; is anxious for a steady home; can do most kinds of farm-work, take care of horses, drive, milk, &c. Apply No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A SWEDE, TWENTY-three, who speaks some English and is temperate and willing to work, wishes a situation in City or country; can take care of horses and cows, milk, drive or do plain gardening, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, wishes a situation; can care and drive horses; milk; do plain gardening, &c.; is very handy about the house, and willing to be useful indoor or out; is strictley temperate. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AN AGENCY, OR TO REPREsent some mercantile or manufacturing concern; have an extensive business acquaintance in Maryland and Virginia; references will be satisfactory. Address MERCHANT, care of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.

WAITER.—A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter wishes a situation; highly recommended by last employer. Call or address H. R., No. 47 West 29th-st.

WATCHMAN.—A SITUATION AS NIGHT watchman; first-class City references and security given if required. Call on or address MASONIC, No. 32 East 40th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE REsiding a short distance from the City wish to secure the services and companionship of an educated young lady, who is able and willing to assist in the duties of housekeeping and the management of servants. Apply at No. 2 North Washington-square.

COOK WANTED—ENGLISH WOMAN preferred; a thorough good cook, and none other, can have a comfortable situation in a small private family, where two other servants and a coachman are kept. Apply to Mrs. W. F. HOWE, No. 158 East 83d st., New-York City.

COOK.—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a good, plain cook and washer and ironer; German or Swede preferred. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT man and wife to take charge of a gentleman's place in New-Jersey during the absence of himself and family for several months; a permanent situation to good parties. Address, with references, stating where interview can be had and what wages will be required, M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, A young man from sixteen to eighteen years of age who resides with his parents; must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Apply by letter to ANGELL & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GIRLS FOR nice places, City and country, at PELTON & CO.'S, 658 6th-av., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell.)

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of WM. A. PARKER, CHANCELLOR H. BROOKS, and THEODORE F. PIER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Wm. A. Parker, Chancellor H. Brooks, and Theodore F. Pier, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, both copartnership and individual, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1872. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

au8-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, JR., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the firm of Charles Francke & Co. and of Charles J. Francke, Jr., and Charles F. Francke, members and partners of said firm, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1872.

MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee,
au9-law3wF* No. 135 Broadway, New-York City.

MACHINERY.

TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a machine that will make from 1,500 to 2,000 blocks per hour of material known as "Eagan's Patent Composition." Blocks to be 12 inches by 6 inches by 4½ inches, and to have a pressure of from 30 to 50 tons. It must be ready within ten days, and the trial be made at owner's risk and expense. Payment on demonstration and acceptance. Apply at No. 925 Broadway, second floor.

STEAM-ENGINES.—FOR SALE—ONE 15 horse power, double engine, with heater, pumps and pipes; also one 5-horse power Rotary engine. Can be seen in running order by applying to Nos. 279 and 281 Front-st. BEARDS & CUMMINGS.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC......Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC......Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC......Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC......Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

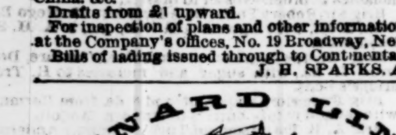
Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba...Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia...Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria...Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java...Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia...Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7
Russia...Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia Sat'day, Sept. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th August. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
California	Aug. 17	Iowa	Aug. 28
Australia	Aug. 24	Britannia	Sept. 4
Columbia	Aug. 31	Assyria	Sept. 11
Europa	Sept. 7	Caledonia	Sept. 18
Anglia	Sept. 14	Olympia	Sept. 25
India	Sept. 21	Trinacria	Oct. 2

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE......Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——......Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug 28, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE......DANRE......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS. The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents, PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York. McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM......Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood......Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only)......Wednesday, Sept. 4

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 17.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

OSSINING INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.
For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST., CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.
Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term will commence Sept. 20. The edifice has been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished. Three cottages on the grounds, for families with daughters to be educated, are for rent. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 43 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS MACGREGOR'S
Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1866. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department, by her niece, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist, from London.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 16. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 16; no public exhibitions or entertainments.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS HARRIS' HOME SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 16. Terms moderate.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
The Fall term of Mrs. Bryan's school opens
TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872.
BATAVIA, July 20, 1872.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.
Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY.
For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N.Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instruction, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business, or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks, beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

MISS JAUDIN'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Missis BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York. Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. MARY ROOGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 18. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular. Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—PLEASant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ROTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 16. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.

Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to

A. ARMAGNAC, A. M.,
D. A. ROWE, A. B., } Principals

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

H. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.
Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal. REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J,
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MRS. HARWOOD'S
SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, B.S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, is prepared to make engagements in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year. Address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.

JOHN MACMULLIN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 15. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 146 Waverley-place.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE an engagement in a private school, and also private pupils. Address or apply to L. C., No. 38 Clinton-place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Kuchler, Gall & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.

PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
jy12-law6mF* Executors of H. Thiermann.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor.
LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.
mh1-law6mF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT Pain. Fifteen years; benumbing application. Beautiful teeth, $4; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 138 Grand, near Broadway.

PERSONAL.

WILHELM THOMAS, LATE OF NASsau, Germany, aged about seventeen years.—If this should meet the eye of the young gentleman himself, or excite the attention of any of his friends in the city, he or they will please communicate with the undersigned, who can disclose facts to him.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, No. 191 Church-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 97 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADison Park.—A small private family desire to let parlor or second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. No other boarders received.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343, NEAR 34TH-ST.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; other desirable front rooms, with board; small rooms for gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Two desirable rooms; front and back; second floor; board if desired; family small; first-class references required.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR rooms in West 41st-st., and complete outfit of furniture for sale at a bargain; been in use one year; a bargain for beginners. Address L., 1,306 Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUITES AND rooms, with board, transient or permanent; also elegantly-furnished, spacious second floor, with private table and attendance.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—FAMILIES and gentlemen desiring good board, with choice of handsome rooms, may secure them at moderate price by applying immediately.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV. — PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter or by the year, can now have a choice of rooms with private table; references given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TWO FLOORS, seven rooms, in a small quiet house, with one other family; all improvements; location first class. Call at No. 103 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large rooms, suitable for family or party of gentlemen; also, single room.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN OBTAIN good board, pleasant rooms at $5 per week at No. 159 1st-av., third floor.

FOR RENT—A FINE LARGE STUDIO, very desirably situated. Address C. C., Post-office Box No. 2,460.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—TRANSIENT board by the day or week, at moderate prices, with good table.

NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to let. Apply at No. 29 West 31st-st.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, on second and third floors.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DURING THE HEATED TERM,

Transient guests and families can find cool, airy rooms, beautifully furnished, and first-class board, with baths, gas, spring-water, bowling-alleys, billiard-rooms and stabling for horses, within one hour of New-York, at the

HARRINGTON HOUSE, Demarest, N. J.

Hotel on a hill-top, two minutes from depot; shady grove near by; splendid views and drives. Terms, from now until Oct. 1, $15 per week upwards. Trains leave Chambers-st., 8 and 9 A. M., 1½, 4½, 4¾, 5½ and 6½ P. M. Parties tired of the sea, or desiring country air without neglecting their business, can find every comfort, with easy access to the City, as above.

HENRY S. MOWER, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 foot elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTH-AMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns, and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular, IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

DELAWARE WATER-GAP. — GOOD rooms and board at the Mountain House. Terms, $8 to $12 per week, or $2 per day. THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

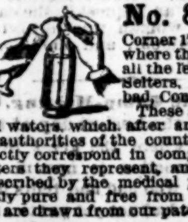
SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND Pianos, in excellent order, good as new, fully warranted, will be sold very cheap at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway.



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London and Bordeaux, France.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALLED COMPANY,
in
THE GREAT SUCCESS
BLUE BEARD!
with its
CHARMING MUSIC,
EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
DELIGHTFUL SONGS
and POWERFUL CAST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. THE LINGARDS EVERY EVENING—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE LINGARDS IN COMEDY CHARACTER SKETCHES. } A GREAT SUCCESS. A LIFE'S DREAM. HOUSES CROWDED.

Box-office open from 8 throughout the day. Seats may be secured in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
F. S. CHANFRAU AS SAM,
and "All that sort of thing, you know."
LAST NIGHTS of the favorite actor,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
SAM. in the original comedy, SAM.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
The sensation drama of
MADGE, OR A LIFE OF CRIME,
and farce of THE LAUGHING HYENA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor......J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SECOND MEETING, 1872.
FRIDAY, AUG. 16,
SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
MONDAY, AUG. 19,
TUESDAY, AUG. 20,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21,
THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

All the good race-horses in the country will be present. The programme includes hurdle races and steeple chases, besides numerous flat races at all distances. W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN ST.—FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 15th..10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 17th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th....1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 20th....8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th....2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 23d....6:30 A. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th 10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th....1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 15th..10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 16th....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 15th....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 17th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th....6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 18th....7:30 A. M.	Saturday, 17th....4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 18th....7:00 P. M.	Sunday, 18th....3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will leave from the foot of 8th-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock; Martin's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., New-York, at 8:30; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepang Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, and Cold Spring.—The favorate steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare, for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING boat for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BREAST-PIN, IN GREEN-WOOD Cemetery, on Monday, Aug. 12. Apply at No. 144 East 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1872.
And first production in America of Offenbach and Sardou's grand fairy spectacular comic opera in four acts and twenty tableaux,
ROI CAROTTE.
The chief characters by Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Mr. STUART ROBSON, THE MAJILTONS and the celebrated LAURI FAMILY. A grand chorus of forty, and ninety auxiliaries.
A MATINEE OF ROI CAROTTE, SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Seats may be secured one week in advance at the box-offices of the Grand Opera-house and Fifth-avenue Theatre; open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Prices $1, $1 50, $2 and fifty cents to family circle.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth......Proprietor and Manager
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 19,
with the great psychological drama of THE BELLS, which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of
MATHIAS.
The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire new scenery, machinery, appointments and effects, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.
The box-sheet is now open at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY.

THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER: An autobiographical novel. By GEORGE MACDONALD. With illustrations. Price $1 50.

This is one of its author's most delightful stories, and as a sequel to two of his popular books—"Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood" and "The Seaboard Parish"—it will be widely read.

UNAWARES. A novelette. By the author of "The Rose Garden." One handsome uniform volume. Price $1 50.

"The Rose Garden" has already won for its author the admiration of its readers, and "Unawares," says the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, is even better and very charming in its modest, unpretending way.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A.M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:35 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872. }

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in Jackson, Tenn., for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.

This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts, can be seen at the Engineer's Office after Aug. 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to

H. S. McCOMB, President; or,
S. B. REED, Engineer in Charge,
Jackson, Tennessee.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Br'v't Maj.-Gen'l.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1872. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until noon of Sept. 10, 1872, for the extension of the breakwater at Plattsburg, N. Y.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Colonel Engineers, Bvt. Maj.-Gen'l.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

THE BARNARD TRIAL.

End of the Argument of Counsel for the Defense.

Speech of Mr. Beach—Covert Attempts to Slander All Who Did Not Agree with Him—Bribery Being Attempted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15, 1872.—The hall occupied by the Court of Impeachment was completely filled this morning with ladies and gentlemen, who had come to hear the concluding sentences of the great defender of corruption, Hon. W. A. Beach. He held his audience in rapt attention for two hours, even those who saw through the vail of sophistry and deception with which he clothed his client's every act, lending a willing ear to the monstrous misrepresentations of truth for the sake of the sonorous and stately rhetoric in which they were dressed.

As a sample of how a great and skillful lawyer can distort indisputable facts, which cannot be kicked out of existence, and throw foul suspicion upon the testimony of men above reproach without incurring an action for libel, his address will stand as the equal of any. The ingenuity with which he sought to explain away some of the worst of Barnard's acts brought a smile to the faces of many, notwithstanding the solemn manner of the speaker. And yet, with all his ingenuity and all his oratory, there was scarcely a sentence he uttered which did not contain a flaw, due perhaps to the baldness of his case or the weakness of his judgment. He praised and condemned with the same breath. Thus, he demanded, referring to the boast of driving certain rascals from the State, who would believe that Judge Barnard would declare his own infamy? and then sought to apologize for the fact itself by saying that men who defied the authority of his Court, or evaded its process, were rascals who ought to be driven out. Some of his explanations, cunning as they were, seemed to be flavored very highly with the "chops and tomato sauce" which so troubled Mrs. Bardell's advocate. This was especially noticeable in his review of Judge Birdseye's testimony in relation to the use of a vulgar word by Barnard on the Bench. After abusing Judge Birdseye, by innuendo, for half an hour, he finished with the surprising remark that he meant no imputation upon his character.

The evidence of Barnard himself that he owned the Court and his patronage, &c., which he could not get round, he faced boldly. At first he said it was very wrong, but as that was contrary to his idea of his duty to his client, he took it back in the next breath, and said it was "very right, and ought to be improved on; there was nothing more in it than the indulgence of friendships. And then he added with a sudden forgetfulness of the character he had given his client, that "if the Court acquit him he will do it over again." Observing the effect of this accidental truth, he hastened to excuse Barnard's action by boldly asserting that "what the Bench universally practices Barnard avows." This scandalous imputation upon the Court of Appeals so aroused the ire of some of Barnard's friends, on account of its injudiciousness, that they openly expressed their disapprobation. But to abuse somebody has become the habit of the defense, and when Mr. Beach grows tired of insulting the Press, has sneered at the opposing counsel and spit at the Board of Managers, he generally makes a tilt at the Court very like in effect to Don Quixote's jousts with the wind-mill. It is noticeable, however, that his angriest assaults on the integrity of others are directed at the Press—probably because he does not like the picture which that faithful artist draws of him. Of course he couldn't leave the case without once more referring to the action of the Press. He needn't have said so, for everybody knew it. If he could only utter something supremely insolent and supremely false in regard to the journals which have sought for justice in the name of the people, and could emphasize it by a fitting gesture, an angry tone, and a defiant scowl at their undisturbed representatives, perhaps people would say "What a brave man he is," and perhaps the minds of the Court would be directed from his client's guilt to that of the fiendish newspapers, which have been hounding Judge Barnard to destruction for long years, and for no other reason than because he is a pure man, and, therefore, their bitterest enemy. To asperse these journals, to give this prosecution a political character, and, when that failed, to make it appear as the result of the respondent's quarrels with the editors, to slander all opponents, and traduce all hostile witnesses, has been the constant effort of this defense, and this speech of its principal conductor was a fitting conclusion to what has gone before. Having solemnly asserted his belief in the innocence and virtue of his client, and having recorded over and over again his conviction of the guilt of the prosecution, his distrust in the integrity of the Court, and his hate of every being who will not take his word in preference to the evidence adduced, it was meet that he should assail with his utmost rancor that vehicle of information by which civilization is spread and made enduring, as "impudent and atrocious." It was meet, too, that he should avow himself an advocate of that tyrannical act which these same corrupt Judges had once prepared and presented to the Legislature, and which would have confered upon them the power to arrest and cast into prison any person who should, even on the street, have dared to criticise their misdeeds. Having thrust himself forward as the defender of corruption, it was quite in keeping that he should lower himself to the level of the man he defends, and after giving the lie to statements which hundreds of individuals can substantiate, should utter a foul aspersion on the character of a pure and upright old man, to whose disinterested efforts a Metropolis chiefly owes its deliverance from the villainous Ring of which this respondent was a member.

That such a speech should make an impression on the Court adverse to his client no one can doubt; and not all the eloquence of his magnificent peroration, nor the spontaneous applause with which the unthinking multitude greeted its latest word can erase that impression.

Nothing could better show the nature of this defense than Mr. Beach's own words in regard to Fisk: "While I do not admire the man or his character, it is my duty to defend it so far as it operates upon my client."

When Mr. Beach concluded, Mr. Van Cott took the floor, to close for the prosecution. In a few happy sentences he turned back on Mr. Beach the unjust attacks upon the Press, the managers and the Bar Association, and then, with that dignity and ease so characteristic of the man, he proceeded with his argument upon the case before the Court. There was no attempt at rhetorical display, no talking to the crowd which came as to a play, and yet his sentences flowed freely. His reasoning was unanswerable, and his words came clothed with that triple power of one who "hath his quarrel just," and as he waxed warm with his theme his unaffected earnestness grew into something so akin to eloquence, that his hearers could not choose but listen. He had only fairly entered his subject when the hour of adjournment arrived, and he will probably consume the chief part of to-morrow's session.

One assertion of Mr. Beach deserves a passing notice. He spoke of an ill-omened shape that goes mousing about among the Senators seeking to influence them against the respondent. Several members of the Court have assured your correspondent that neither managers nor counsel, nor any one else, has attempted to influence them or talk with them upon the subject of this trial, but they assert that *they have been approached by the Barnard side.*

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONCLUSION OF MR. BEACH'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Beach continued his argument. He said, at the time of the adjournment yesterday, he was calling the attention of the Court to the fact that Commodore Vanderbilt brought an action to recover $5,000,000 in bonds in order to settle the Erie litigation, and this action was opposed to the last by Fisk and Gould. Still Justice Barnard, in the Fall of 1871, rendered a judgment against Fisk and Gould. This showed that he was not, as charged, always acting in the interests of those parties. It showed to the contrary, that he was an inflexible and incorruptible Judge, rendering judgments not in favor of this man nor that man, but in favor of justice only.

Counsel then proceeded to explain the origin of this litigation, which was in an effort made by Commodore Vanderbilt to get possession of the control of the Erie Railroad, and, said he, the struggle is not ended yet. It is a matter of great and overshadowing interest; it is no mere personal interest, or an interest confined to any one, or two, or three men. Vast commercial interests are and have been involved in it. Nor was Judge Barnard the only Judge who has become connected with this litigation; other eminent Judges had taken action similar in all respects, one way or other, with that taken by Judge Barnard, and if this Court condemns him it must condemn all. Counsel then called attention to another instance of what he termed not only just and wise but a bold action on the part of Judge Barnard; he referred to the injunction upon the New-York City officials. When other Judges shrank from the responsibility Judge Barnard, with a boldness worthy the memorable examples of the past, came to the rescue of the interests of the people. How, he asked, can this action be reconciled with the charges of corruption so flippantly and so pertinaciously hurled at him. This Court may not like his manners, but, he submitted, he was undeserving of the charge of being corrupt and unscrupulous. He is but forty-two years of age, and fifteen of those have been spent upon the Bench. His whole life has been scrutinized as, perhaps, no man's has ever been before, and yet what do we find? The Committee of the Assembly, which had made a most thorough examination, declare that they could not charge him with pecuniary corruption.

The counsel then referred to the witness, Garvey, in a strain of the most scathing sarcasm, saying that the most profligate plunderer of the age is here to impeach the uprightness of a Judge who had unveiled his iniquities. He submitted that the testimony of such a witness could not have weight here. He then referred to the christening present by Fisk to the child of Judge Barnard, and related the circumstances of that event. He asked if a man marrying a woman must reject bridal gifts because he is a Judge? He then referred to the matter of the chairs, reminding the Court that not only the respondent, but a highly-esteemed physician in the City testified directly that the chairs were purchased and paid for by Judge Barnard. In noticing the threat made by Judge Barnard that, having driven one set of scoundrels out of the State, he was going to drive another, the counsel said the fact was that if he made such a threat it was done in the spirit of pleasantry, and yet that threat is brought here to show that this Judge was engaged in an unlawful crusade against these parties. It was not reasonable to suppose that a Judge or any one else about to engage in an unlawful act would go into a public hotel and openly pronounce his intentions so that those he was going to act against would hear of it. But he did drive these parties out of the State, or they left, and why? The counsel asked, if these men are guilty of obstructing the proceedings of a Court, ought they not to be driven out of the State? What worse criminals are there than those who hold our Courts in contempt, and who set themselves up against their decrees? He then referred to the testimony given by the witness, Judge Birdseye, as to indecent expressions made use of by Judge Barnard, and said that it was proved that no such case as Birdseye refers to was ever on Judge Barnard's calendar.

Counsel said that such testimony, unsupported by anything whatever but the witness' statement, and contradicted by the record and several witnesses, would before a jury be entirely and promptly rejected. He then referred to the charge that Judge Barnard appointed his friends as referees. Counsel maintained that this was entirely right and proper. Who would say that a Judge should appoint his enemies to act as referees? Counsel then referred to a publication appearing simultaneously in a paper in this city and New-York papers, to the effect that the struggle by the respondent and his counsel was to save him from disqualification. He denied the statement, but said it was a little singular that these statements should appear simultaneously in the papers of this village and the City of New-York; and, also, the appearance here of an ill-omened form flitting about among the members of this Court, whispering in their ears that unless this respondent is convicted it will be the death of the great Democratic Party. Well, Sir, said counsel, if the death of the great Democratic Party depends upon the perversion of the honesty and justice of this Court, then let it die and pass away. Counsel then referred in terms of great bitterness to the part the public Press had taken in the crusade against Judge Barnard and in exerting its influence on this Court, and said that this practice had grown to a stupendous abuse. Mr. Beach then closed his argument with an eloquent peroration, eliciting applause from the spectators, (when he took his seat,) which the President suppressed.

CONCLUDING ARGUMENT BY MR. VAN COTT.

Judge Van Cott, of counsel for the prosecution, then proceeded to make the closing argument, and, in commencing, referred to the respondent's counsel's attack upon the Press, the Bar and others, and asked why it was that this respondent had so many enemies. This respondent was blessed with qualities well calculated to make for him friends instead of enemies, and yet, according to the counsel, he is surrounded by enemies. He asked again how was it that he has all the enemies. Do they come out of the ground, or must there not be some good reason for causing everybody to turn against him? The counsel then referred to the reproaches cast upon the Bar Association by the respondent's counsel, and defended that Association from his attacks. He also noticed other remarks and declarations of that counsel, and then proceeded to state that the impeachment of this respondent had been instituted according to the Constitution and laws of the State. He charged that the mode of defense adopted by the respondent was without precedent. In all former impeachment cases the respondent answered in detail, giving the law and the fact. In this case we have only the petty-larceny plea of not guilty—a general denial. Thus, the prosecution after elaborately detailing the charges, were deprived of the opportunity of knowing what the defense was to be. In illustration he referred to the testimony concerning the chairs. We were led, said the counsel, to believe that there would be raised a question of identity as to those chairs. But we find the identity of the chairs is admitted, and then one witness (named, he thought, Quackenbush) testified that the chairs were ordered to be made, and then again the respondent swears that he bought the chairs ready made, and paid for them on the spot. As to the Foley injunction, the counsel said there was nothing very remarkable in that. It was proper that this injunction should issue, and it was issued; but it required a week's argument.

MR. BEACH—That was on the order to show cause.

MR. VAN COTT—It makes no difference. A week's argument was required for the injunction, whereas Fisk and his associates were able to get injunctions at once.

MR. BEACH—So did Foley afterward. There was an order to show cause, and upon that was the argument.

MR. VAN COTT—I repeat this was an injunction which it was perfectly right and proper to issue, and the witness, Straban, who served it, said it was, and nevertheless it was not issued with the promptitude in which injunctions were issued at the instances of Fisk and others tying up $6 000,000—aye, $30,000,000. Counsel then examined the charge that Judge Barnard had declared that he had won the position of Judge, and with it the patronage attached to the office. Won what, and how, and from whom? Why, said counsel, this Judge is impeachable upon his own testimony, for throwing his leg over the witness' chair. He declares that the patronage of the office belonged to him to give to whom he pleased. Counsel then examined as to what was the office of a referee and his duties. He was a Judge. How would it look for a Judge to appoint jurors; what sort of men should these referees be? these men who go off to a private office to hold their hearings, and thus are relieved of the responsibilities of publicity attaching to a Judge on the Bench? Should they be protégés of a Judge? Counsel then further detailed the duties of a referee, and pointed out the opportunities they have for making money out of suitors. This reference business, counsel said, had excited, and very justly excited, the indignation and condemnation of the Press, so great an abuse had it become. Why, said counsel, Lord Chancellor Mansfield was arraigned, impeached, fined, and confined in the Tower of London, for exercising the patronage of his Court in this way.

MR. BEACH—In that way were not the offices sold for a price?

Judge VAN COTT—Yes, Sir; they were sold, and for a price, but Lord Mansfield claimed that he had a right to sell them; that it was a patronage of the office belonging to him, the same as it is claimed in this case. Counsel dwelt for some time upon this point. Counsel referred to other charges, among them the present of $10,000 to a child of the Judge, and said that the prosecution did not charge that this present was made to the Judge as direct payment for services, but the inference clearly is that the present was made to affect the disposition of the Judge. Fisk was not the man to make such presents without a purpose. He insisted that this gift was utterly unexplained, utterly unexcused. But what an exhibition we have in this case; one day a gift is made; on another day the bank-book is taken to the house of a courtesan, to prove to his mistress how much money Fisk had given. As to the decorations of Judge Barnard's house, we have the testimony of two witnesses, Andrew J. Garvey and his brother, John Booth, testify that the work was done, and that it was elaborate, and worth $1,000, that Judge Barnard ordered it done, saying that he had seen Tweed; and that it would be all right. On the other hand, we have the statement of the Judge that Garvey waylaid him and asked him when his family would be out of town, so that he could go and touch up his house; that he did go and touch up the house—did a little painting up here and there, and, he believed, painted some few faces on the walls—that was all. Now which is the most probable story? The counsel then stated the prosecution made the following propositions:

First—That all rights of persons or property are held under the law, and are the subject of legal protection.

Second—That there is an established cause of justice which is obligatory with those who are charged with the judicial administration of the State.

Third—That all willful violations of right and all willful departures from the established course of justice by those who exercise judicial functions, to the necessary wrong and injury of suitors for justice, are impeachable offenses.

Fourth—That whether such violations of legal rights and such departures from the established course of justice were intentional, is a matter of inference from the intrinsic circumstances of each case, and from the extrinsic facts showing the relation of the Judge to the parties and the probable motives from which he acted.

Fifth—That the sale, or delay, or partial administration of justice, or the exercise of judicial functions, or the principle of patronage, is judicial corruption.

Sixth—That the well-being of society and usefulness in the office require that the Judge should so demean himself in respect of his judicial action as to inspire confidence in the Judge and in the Court, and that any demeanor of the Judge as Judge, which has a natural tendency justly to impair that confidence, is a degradation of the office of the Court which calls for his removal from office.

Seventh—That in each of the several particulars above specified the respondent has been proved to be guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in his office.

Eighth—That the entire punishment which the mild provision of the Constitution permits should be inflicted on an accused who shall be found guilty of such enormous offenses, involving immense loss to the parties, and also the degradation of that department of the Government on which the security of society most absolutely depends. The counsel then proceeded to argue these points at length, presenting the facts and circumstances referred to in the charges, and discussing the effect of the action of Judge Barnard in the various cases.

The hour of 3 arrived before Judge Van Cott had concluded, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

YELLOW JACK.

Further Arrivals of the Dread Disease—What Was Done at Quarantine Yesterday—The Numancia to Go to the Lower Bay Today.

Yesterday afternoon, the American brig Seabird arrived at Quarantine infected with yellow fever, having lost a sailor by that disease just before the vessel's arrival at Sandy Hook. The name of the deceased was Gustaf Guset, of No. 74 Allen-street, in this City, aged thirty-five, and the cook of the vessel. He has been buried at Seguins Point. In addition to this, James Read, ordinary seaman, aged thirty-nine, was also found to be suffering from yellow fever, and was taken to the hospital in the Lower Bay.

The German bark Johan Frederich, which sailed on the 4th of July from Savanna-la-Mar, in Jamaica, bound for Stettin, which had on board ten men, lost six of her crew, comprising the following names: July 12, a boy named Werner was taken ill, and died the 18th. The mate, Krenaker, took ill 14th, and died 18th. A sailor named Schroeder was attacked on 16th, and died also on 18th. The boatswain, Vergien, fell sick on 16th, and died 21st. The cook, Schultz, likewise died on the same day, after five days' illness. A boy named Schroeder was attacked on Aug. 1, and died six days later. The carpenter and one of the crew are sick at the hospital, but hopes are entertained of their recovery.

On board the Spanish ram Numancia, matters remained unchanged yesterday, no fresh cases developing themselves. Two of her crew, however, were in a dying condition at the hospital last night. Dr. Vanderpoel has had an interview with Pilot Commissioner G. W. Blunt, and it is agreed that the Numancia shall be taken to the Lower Bay this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and moored between buoys No. 8½ and the Compasses, which are situated north and south of each other. The pilot Gillespie, who brought the vessel up, is to take her down to this mooring, and is to be permitted access today to no other part of the vessel than the bridge. The following is the list of deaths since 4th of August: Don Torribo Alvar-gourales, Don Medesto Gourada, both second-class Lieutenants; Fereman Fermin Bourdon and Darejo Vela, who both died on the 8th inst.; Master Painter Eduardo Perez y Anton and Manuel Perez y Perez, sailor, who died on the 11th, four dying at sea and two while in this port. Last night a quantity of fresh provisions and ice was sent on board by the Quarantine steamer Governor Fenton. From on board the American brig Liberty, from Manzanilla, Cuba, Capt. Deverall and the nephew of the Captain, also named Deverall, are at the hospital, but strong hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Health Officer Vanderpoel and his Deputy, Dr. Mosher, affirm that the City of New-York need be under no fear from contagion of yellow fever, and that it is absurd to apprehend a yellow fever epidemic in the City.

BRUTAL WIFE MURDER.

A Tragedy in a Tenement-House—A Drunken Husband Stabs His Wife—Arrest of the Murderer.

Mrs. Catharine Flanagan, an Irishwoman, forty years of age, was brutally murdered last evening by her husband, Mark Flanagan, in their apartments, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 405 East Seventeenth-street. Flanagan is a shoemaker, aged forty-five, and is also a native of Ireland. The couple had been married nearly twenty years, and have a family of eight children, six boys and two girls, the oldest of whom is eighteen years of age, and the youngest an infant eleven months old. The married life of the couple had been most unhappy, owing to the dissipated habits and brutal conduct of the husband. Mrs. Flanagan had the reputation of being a sober, industrious woman, while her husband was an indolent, shiftless sot, who neglected his family and spent his earnings for drink. Within the past few days Flanagan has conducted himself as though possessed of an evil spirit. He has been under the influence of liquor nearly all the time, quarrelsome and peevish, and on several times threatened to kill his wife. He was evidently suffering from delirium tremens, and became possessed with the idea that his wife and children were conspiring against him to turn him out of the house.

At about 5½ o'clock, last evening, while Mrs. Flanagan was preparing supper for some of the grown-up children, who were out at work, her husband and two of her children, John and James, aged eleven and thirteen years, respectively, being in the room with her, Flanagan, who was partially intoxicated, began quarreling with her, accusing her of an intention to turn him out of the house and compel him to shift for himself. Mrs. Flanagan denied any such intention and begged and implored her husband to mend his ways, give up drinking and endeavor to contribute something towards the support of the family. During the quarrel, which continued for a short time, Flanagan became terribly excited and seized a long and sharp-bladed shoemaker's knife. Armed with this weapon he made a desperate assault on his wife, and before the children and some of the neighbors, who had been attracted to the place by the noise of the quarrel, could realize what was taking place, he had plunged the knife four or five times into the neck and breast of his unfortunate wife. The woman shrieked for assistance and fell to the floor, her life-blood spurting out of the wounds in jets, saturating her clothing and leaving its mark on every article of furniture within its reach. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Buckley, who had witnessed the terrible tragedy, gave an alarm, and Patrolman Kerrigan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was soon at the scene of the murder. He arrested Flanagan and took him to the East Twenty-second-street Police Station. Surgeon White was summoned to attend the woman, but she was beyond human aid, and expired in about an hour after being stabbed.

Flanagan, on being taken to the Station-house, exhibited such symptoms of aberration that Capt. Cameron deemed it prudent to send him to Bellevue Hospital, and detailed an officer there to watch him. Coroner Keenan was notified, and will hold an inquest in the case today. The body of the woman was left lying on the floor of her apartment, and the Police have taken charge of it.

Denville Camp-Meeting.

Yesterday was the busiest day of the week at Camp Tabor, where the great New-Jersey Methodist camp-meeting is now in progress. The large number who had had tents put up for their use, and who had not yet put in an appearance flocked into the new-made village and filled up all the vacant places. Until yesterday the attendance at the morning and afternoon meetings had not been above 2,000; at the afternoon services, yesterday, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Van Horne, there were not less than 4,000 in their seats. Among the clergymen present upon the platform, who are expected to assist throughout the meeting, were Rev. Dr. Crane, Rev. Messrs. Brice, Lummis, Lockwood, Tiffany, Blaine, Bartine, Ryman, and others well known throughout the State.

Jersey City Finances.

The Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation has authorized a committee to borrow $250,000 in anticipation of taxes. The Committee has already negotiated a loan of $150,000 in bonds of $50,000 each, and has been directed to sell $100,000 in bonds on reconstruction account. The transfer of $110,000 from general account to water account, and $60,000 from general account to assessment account was authorized yesterday. The City Treasurer reports a balance of $156,170 66 in Hudson County National Bank. The Board has authorized the City Treasurer to indorse the Sinking Fund Bonds to the order of the Mayor so as to make them unavailable in case of theft.

THE POOR CHILDREN.

Another Large Party of Girls and Boys Going to Oriental Grove.

The Up-Town District Looking for Tickets—The Bill of Fare—Other Picnics in Contemplation—Aggregate of the Fund to Date, $18,463 12.

To-morrow the twelfth TIMES excursion for children will take place. Rev. Mr. Tyng, assisted by Rev. Mr. Leacock and the Deputy Superintendents of the Up-town Relief District, will collect the children, to the number of about 1,200, on the east side of the City, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The tickets for this picnic have been eagerly sought for, so that the work of distribution has been a comparatively easy one. The party will assemble on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, where the barge Sarah Smith and a steamer will arrive at 8 o'clock. As soon as all of the children and their attendants are on board, the barge will start for Oriental Grove, on the Sound. The Governor's Island Band will provide music during the day, and the customary amusements will be furnished; 6,000 sandwiches, 250 quarts fresh milk, 3,000 glasses lemonade, 1,500 pieces of fresh sponge-cake and 250 quarts of ice-cream, will comprise the bill of fare. Our Steward, Mr. James Proctor, and his corps of waiters, will attend to the feeding of the children.

On Wednesday next, the 21st inst., we intend to give a picnic exclusively to the colored children of this City. Rev. Dr. H. H. Garnet, of No. 185 Bleecker-street, and Mr. Titus, of No. 247 Thompson-street, have undertaken to distribute tickets in the Eighth Ward and vicinity, and Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Missionary of the New-York Colored Mission, No. 135 West Thirtieth-street, will collect the children from that neighborhood. It is expected that nearly twelve hundred children will go. They will embark at the foot of Christopher-street, and after a pleasant sail will be taken to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson River.

On Saturday, the 24th inst., the fourteenth excursion will occur, when Rev. G. P. Sandford and several of the visitors in the Up-town District on the west side will procure over 1,000 children from "Shantydom," on the rocks near Central Park and near the North River front. Besides these excursions there will be two more, which will close the series. We have accepted the kind and generous offer of the people of Boonton, N. J., and shall take to that place on the 30th inst. a large body of children drawn from all sections of the City, who have hitherto failed to enjoy the benefits of the Excursion Fund. Great preparations are already being made for this excursion by the farmers of that region.

We received eight additional contributions to the Fund yesterday, amounting to $21 55, which carries the aggregate of the fund to $18,463 12. The following are the items:

J. C.	$5 00
Misses M. R. and L. R., (compromise,)	5 00
A mother, whose baby enjoys the benefits of the country	5 00
A Times reader	5 00
Yonkers	2 00
Underwriters per T. L. T.	1 85
Impecunious Creature	1 00
H. M. B.	1 00
Edith and Meta	75
Total	$26 55
Previously acknowledged	18 441 57
Aggregate of fund	$18,468 12

Burying the Dead.

Mr. John D. Ferguson, Western Division Up-town District, reports the discovery of a scene of wretchedness at West Fortieth-street, where a child was lying dead. He says: "On the table, the only article of furniture worthy of the name in the room which constituted the 'home,' lay the dead child, covered with a piece of mosquito-netting to protect it from a cloud of flies; and around it, inhaling the deadly vapor, sat, or rather crouched, the poverty-stricken parents and six remaining little ones. No means had they to provide the morrow's breakfast, much less to provide an undertaker. For the children food was at once ordered, and Mr. Vannett, furnishing undertaker, No. 652 Eighth-avenue, with great courtesy and promptness, volunteered his services to bury the dead, asking nothing but the cost of the material used. And thus, thanks to the contributors to the "TIMES Fund," the little innocent one was decently interred, and the hearts of a sorrowing family made glad.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The report of Lexington's death is said to have been premature. He is alive and doing well.

The International Journeymen Tailors' Union continue in secret session at No. — Stanton-street.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man was found dead in the cellar of the new *Staats Zeitung* building.

The Dock Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was mostly of a routine character.

James Tully, aged fifty-three, of No. 239 Henry-street, fell down stairs at his residence, yesterday morning, and fractured his spine.

Mr. William Page, the President of the National Academy of Design, was yesterday stricken with paralysis at his studio, in Tenth-street.

August Lampke, a German, thirty years of age, while asleep, fell out of the third-story window of his residence, in Madison-street, yesterday morning, and received dangerous injuries.

Samuel Gray, aged forty-one, of No. 209 West Forty-first-street, while standing in front of his residence last evening, was stabbed in the back by John Sullivan, and severely wounded. His assailant escaped.

The Board of Managers of the American Institute Fair have decided to open all parts of the Rink building for the accommodation of exhibitors of heavy machinery today. On Wednesday, Sept. 4, the building will be thrown open to the public.

In the different Assembly Districts of the upper part of the City meetings of German saloon-keepers were held yesterday, forming organizations and electing delegates to a central organization to be formed for the protection of the lager-beer retail trade.

A meeting of delegates of the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund Societies was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, when action was taken to participate in the district's Turnfest of the Turner organizations, which will come off on Monday next.

Minnie Kelly, a young woman, living at No. 51 Bleecker-street, having quarreled with her "lover," attempted suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. The usual antidotes were administered by Police-Surgeon Steele, and the girl was pronounced out of danger.

Seamen being in demand at Philadelphia, Commissioner Duncan, of this City, yesterday received a requisition for a crew of sixteen men for a clipper-ship loading at the former port for San Francisco. The men were promptly engaged and dispatched, as provided in the new shipping act.

Charles L. Brown and Alexander Leary were held in $2,000 bail yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of personating a Custom-house officer. Jeremiah Driscoll was also held to await examination for dealing in the liquor business without payment of the special tax.

Edward Bennett and John Howe, who were charged before Commissioner Shields with boarding a vessel in the harbor as boarding-house runners, in violation of the new Shipping act, waived an examination yesterday, and were held to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $500 bail.

At Hamilton Park the Wacht am Rhein Benevolent Society gave its second annual picnic, yesterday, in conjunction with a prize shooting of the Tompkins-square Guard. The societies Allemania, Moguntia, Harmonia, Beethoven and other German benevolent societies participated in the affair.

Manie Sanchez was brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of having 4,400 unstamped cigars in his possession. Sanchez attempted to bribe the officer who effected his arrest, by offering him a gold watch and chain to connive at his escape. He was committed for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

Residents in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, complain of parties putting up buildings on the line of St. Andrew's old burying-ground, that in excavating for the cellars they have laid open several of the graves, exposing and leaving exposed the remains of parties buried there.

We published yesterday a very remarkable and striking "item" about Ex-Senator Doolittle. The Tribune did not have a word of it, but it is welcome to copy it from our columns. It might, at the same time, reprint some of the reports of excellent meetings which we have published, and give Gerrit Smith's letter in reply to its own charges. This would be much better than trumping up wild-goose stories about indictments and conspiracies.

The Summer arrangements of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company continue to give satisfaction to the public. The steamers Sylvan Grove, Sylvan Stream, Sylvan Glen, and Sylvan Dell run at frequent intervals daily from Peck-slip to Harlem, connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge. Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

BROOKLYN.

Controller Schroeder's father died, yesterday morning, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Benjamin Spink, of Clinton-avenue, has commenced a civil action for assault and battery against William H. Taylor, laying his damages at $5,000.

The miserable manner in which the asphaltum was laid on Henry-street has caused the residents and property-owners to petition to have it replaced by a good stone pavement.

The body of a boy, aged about twelve years, name unknown, was found, yesterday morning, floating in the East River, at the foot of North Fifth-street, E. D. He had evidently been drowned while bathing.

Alderman Boland, of the Eighth Ward, yesterday presented to the Water Board a protest from his constituency against paying the assessment for repaving Sixth-avenue, between Middle-street and Green-Wood Cemetery.

A man, supposed to be named Metz, but of whom nothing definite has as yet been ascertained, was run over and almost instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by a Greenpoint car, at the intersection of Washington and Flushing avenues.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while Catherine Jones, aged twenty-three years, residing at the corner of Van Brunt and Hamilton avenues, was in the act of lighting a fire by the aid of a can of kerosene oil, the can exploded, burning the woman so badly that she died in the course of a few hours.

Wednesday night two men went into Patrick Doyle's liquor-shop, corner of Bushwick-avenue and Siegel-street, E. D., and while one of them engaged Doyle in conversation the other passed into a back room and stole $400 and several articles of jewlery ont of a bureau drawer. Doyle did not discover his loss until after they were gone.

LONG ISLAND.

A new Methodist Church is being built at Northport, at a cost of $16,000.

Work on the proposed New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad was resumed yesterday.

On Tuesday afternoon, Charles Southard, aged four, of Babylon, was drowned by falling off the dock at Fire Island.

On Wednesday night a German named Benedict Hilven, of Breslau, town of Babylon, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

A row took place at Heslyn's Hotel at Rockaway on Wednesday night. The proprietor fired a pistol at a man named Hynes, who had used insulting language to Mrs. Heslyn. Hynes, it is reported, was removed to New-York in a dying condition.

The schooner Kate Robinson, of Newburg, Capt. Pendleton, from Brashear, South America, for Stonington, with live oak, came ashore on Tuesday morning, about six miles east of Fire Island Inlet. Cargo and vessel insured. The vessel will probably be a total wreck.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the Sunday-school children of the Reformed Church, Tompkinsville, had their annual excursion and picnic at Logan Springs.

Last evening the colored citizens of Stapleton assembled at Smith's Hall, Canal-street, and organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club for Edgewater.

NEW-JERSEY.

August Garten, of Hoboken, was sunstruck on Wednesday and died the same night.

Mathas Ross, of Clarmont-avenue, Bayonne, committed suicide by taking Paris-green Wednesday night.

The Hamburg Steam-ship Company have acceded to the demands of the longshoremen that were on strike, and agreed to give them forty cents per hour. The men commenced work yesterday.

Thomas McCarthy, of No. 314 Newark-avenue; Mrs. Madden, of No. 234 Railroad-avenue, and Mrs. Morrison and two children, residing in No. 362 West-street, were taken to the Jersey City small-pox hospital yesterday.

Thomas Wortman, residing in Washington-street, Jersey City, was run over at the Washington-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and seriously injured yesterday. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Wm. Zinger, a Bergen County farmer, who was run over at the Riverside Railroad crossing, died yesterday, at the Paterson Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. His horse was killed and wagon completely demolished at the time of the accident.

The conductor of the 6:19 P. M. train from Jersey City yesterday discovered an unknown man lying between the tracks of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on the Hackensack meadows. The man was insensible, and was found to have sustained severe injuries about his head. He was taken to the hospital in an insensible condition and is not expected to recover.

Coroner Heney, of New-Brunswick, commenced an inquest yesterday on the body of Louis G. Stark, of Milltown, who, it was alleged, came to his death by unfair means. A man named Matthias Wurtghe was arrested on suspicion, but the evidence yesterday did not bring home guilt to him. The inquest was adjourned.

Excursion of the Children of the Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The children of the above-named excellent institution, which is located on Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, enjoyed a well-arranged excursion to Riverdale, on Hudson, on Tuesday of the present week. Taking an extra train at the Forty-second-street station, the children, to the number of some 150, accompanied by several lady managers and the immediate officers of the Home, were safely taken to the grounds of Major Delafield, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the institution.

A simple, yet abundant, store of refreshments found a chief place in the regards of the children, while several kind friends from the City and neighborhood left nothing wanting to render the feast tempting to the hearty appetites of all.

After a day spent in real enjoyment, the company of little ones were returned safely home by train at an early hour. It would be a grateful feature in our modern benevolence if, for such occasions in the history of deserving charitable institutions, more of our friends who are privileged in the possession of extensive grounds in the vicinity of the City, would occasionally open them to the Summer enjoyment of those whose life at best must be one necessarily restricted in its means of recreation. The institution is supported at an annual expense of about $15,000, and secures the hearty personal interest of many ladies "given to good works." A visit to the Asylum will hardly fail to impress the visitor with its thorough adaptation to the purposes of its establishment.

Base-Ball—The Canadian Champions Defeated by the Mutuals.

The well-known Maple Leaf nine of Guelph, Canada, made their appearance in this locality, yesterday, in a game against the Mutuals, on the Union Ground, the result of which was a display of fielding skill which has been infrequent of late in the local fields. The Mutuals returned to their old striking order and positions, except in the first two innings, when Bechtel pitched, and their fielding was somewhat like their old form, especially that of Hatfield and Fulmer, while every position in the Canadian nine was admirably filled, Jackson at short stop, and McClean in centre field, being credited with numerous really brilliant plays. The score was as follows:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1—9
Maple Leaf	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Runs Earned—Mutual, 2; Maple Leaf, 1.
Base Hits—Mutual, 13; Maple Leaf, 6.
Umpire—Mr. Mills, of the Mutuals.
Time of Game—One hour and fifteen minutes.

Today Atlantic vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia, on the Capitoline Ground. The admission to the game will be only twenty-five cents.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners.

The Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation adopted a resolution, yesterday, to recognize the present Board of Police Commissioners as the only legal authorities, and has notified the Mayor, and directed Controller City Treasurer, and city depositories not to pay out city money upon any other order than that of the present board. According to this decision, E. M. Pritchard, Thos. Edmondston, J. A. Gross, F. A. Gotzer, J. A. Mariners and the Mayor, ex-officio, are the only Police Commissioners recognized as legal authorities by the Board of Finance.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Brooklyn, at 11 A. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the Rhein, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.—Alexander Cameron, Mrs. Frederick Wrenen, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Thomson, H. A. Van Keuran, Mr. and Mrs. William J Anderson, Miss Annie Anderson, Miss Matilda Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre, Master William McIntyre, J. R. Henderson, James S. Huyler, Mrs. Jane Fisher, Alexander Ferguson, T. S. Moore, Lewis Palston, Adam Hardin, Miss R. J. Hardin, Miss Jane Leitch, Robert Clark and lady, Mr. and Mrs. John Ralston, Charles Anderson, Allan Gilmour, James Gilmour, A. Shaw, D. Haveland, Robert Kinnear, Miss Redmond, Mrs. McMaster, Mrs. M. McMaster, George Gowans, W. Gowans, A. M. Worcester, David Tasker, Alexander Fenwick, M. Lettice, John B. Woods, L. W. Strong, D. Trumbull, A. D. Grant, Alfred J. Lamb, William McAllister, Charles Harrigan and lady, William Pickard, Mrs. Elizabeth Calvert, T. Webb, H. Schwarz, James Donnell, Mr. Gosgrove, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Haley, Master Haley, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Fraser, Rev. Mr. Crawford, J. D. Crawford, Miss Brewster, Prof. W. J. Miller, wife and 6 children, Anton Berens, W. H. Brown, Mr. Schwarz.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:11 | Sun sets.....6:56 | Moon sets.....2:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:10 | Gov. Island..5:59 | Hell Gate...7:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Peter Jebson, (Ger.,) Wolff, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Brothers & Co.; Columbia, Green, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Royal Saxon, (Br.,) Rochfort, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Fannie, (Br.,) Forbes, Morgan Pill, Eng., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Arrivals.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Simla, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Salter, Bombay April 2, with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to master. Had light N. W. winds to the equator, which was crossed April 18; from thence to lat. 8 S. light S. W. winds, with sharp squalls; 29th, had a heavy gale from S. to S. W., with tremendous sea; after blowing with great violence for 24 hours, it moderated, and hauled into S. E. trades for the next 5 ds. May 5, lat. 19 S., lon. 65, lost the trades in a severe gale from S. W. for 12 hours, the squalls being of a terrific and fearful violence, accompanied by heavy and irregular sea; after which had light airs from N. W.; from lat. 30 S., lon. 30 E. to the Cape, had a succession of tempestuous gales, with fearful lightning from the westward; passed Cape of Good Hope June 6; for the next 14 ds. had light N. W. winds; crossed the equator July 15 in lon. 40, and since had fine weather.

Ship Frank N. Thayer, (of Boston,) Keazer, Calcutta March 26, and Sand's Head 28th, with mdse. to Thayer & Lincoln. Was off the Cape of Good Hope 7 ds., with strong westerly gales. Rounded the Cape June 7, crossed the equator July 9, in lon. 34. Had light winds and calms since passing the Cape of Good Hope.

Ship Southern Chief, (of Bath,) Higgins, Liverpool June 30, with mdse. to H. D. and J. U. Brookman. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Oceana, (Norw.,) Aslaksen, Malaga 56 ds. with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a middle passage and had light S. W. winds. July 21, lat. 30 50, lon. 67 22, passed a British brig showing signal with letters H V 2 W from Barbados for New-York.

Bark Antelope, Davis, Arroyo, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche, Bros. & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Keokuk, for New-York. Left in port, brig Regina, for New-York, in 15 ds.

Bark Angelo V., (Ital.,) Callevari, Cardiff 63 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Came a southern passage, and had light S. W. winds, and been 8 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Giovanni Gaggino, (Ital.,) Paoli, London 60 ds., with mdse. to S. L. Merchant & Co. Came a southern passage and had light winds and been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda. Aug. 10, lat. 32 10, lon. 70 24, spoke ship Elcano, from Singapore, for Boston, 112 ds. out.

Bark Freden, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Newport 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather, and been 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Providenza D., (Ital.,) Dodero, Tanjier, Morocco 40 ds., with wool to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar July 1; came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 8 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark August, (N. G.,) Lounies, Cardiff 62 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and had been 21 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Union, Blanchard, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Benner & Pinckney. Has had fine weather, and been but 60 hours from Hatteras.

Bark Mimi, (Aust.,) Giacich, Marseilles 67 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 5 ds. W. of Bermuda; passed Gibraltar June 21.

Bark Carolina Premuda, (Aust.,) Soich, Rotterdam 69 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage and had light winds and calms.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre, Mart., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Alianza, (Span.,) Rodriguez, St. Jago de Cuba 8 ds., in ballast to Galwey & Casado.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa July 29, with goat-skins, coffee, &c., to Theodore Foulke & Co. Has had light winds and calms, with very hot weather, to Hatteras, and been 2 ds. from thence with moderate southerly winds; brig Rachel Coney sailed a few days previous for Bonaire, to load salt for Bangor.

Brig David Owen, (of Bath,) Dunton, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Wine Knevals & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Port Spain, Trinidad, 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, Barbados 16 ds., with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Brig Tasso, (Ital.,) Raffaele, Terranova 65 ds., with brimstone to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 12; came a southern passage, and had fine weather, and been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Felice, (Ital.,) Caffero, Marseilles June 9, with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master.

A

First-rate!

First-rate!

First-rate NUMBER OF

Hearth and Home

This Week; FULL OF

Good Things.

Ask Your

Newsman FOR IT, AND

Look at It.

It Will Pay.

FOR SALE

by all Newsdealers, and by the Publishers,
ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

Passed Gibraltar June 25; came a southern passage, and had light S. W. winds, and been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Stabia, (Ital.,) Romano, Tarragona 60 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage, and had light winds; passed Gibraltar, June 27.

Brig Sarah Crowel (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Flora, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Mulford, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to master.

Brig Pacifico, (Ital.,) Cascone, Naples 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 2; came the northern passage, and had fine weather, and been 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Marie & Sophie, (Dutch,) Fischbein, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee, &c., to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Penniston & Co.

Brig Julia Blake, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Gavin, Maracaibo 22 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lots & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig William Van der Voort, (Dutch,) Jaaki, Tampico 38 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Winsor, N. S.,) McDonald, Wentworth, N. S., 20 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Mattano, White, Arecibo, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Brig Sir Robert Peel, (Br.,) Buckley, Montego Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood, old iron, &c., to A. H. Salomon & Co.

Brig George Downes, (of Barbados,) Tanfare, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 6 ds. from Bermuda, with oil and empty barrels to Duncan McColl.

Brig A. B. Patterson (of Turk's Island,) Anderson, Laguayra and Porto Cabello 20 ds., with coffee, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Edith, Drisko, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John A. Griffin, Foster, Wilmington, N. C., 90 hours with shingles to Bento & Sons. Aug. 13, off Cape Hatteras, spoke brig Sagua, from Philadelphia, for Sagua.

Schr. Osprey, (of Addison,) Crowley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Annie Bell, (of New-Haven,) Elkins, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., and 1 passenger, to order—vessel to Stannard & Talbot.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Squires, Humacoa, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Aegidius, (N. G.,) Jappe, Rio Grande do Sul 42 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Henry Parker, Beers, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Ella M. Pennel, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Maguabo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Frank Howard, Merritt, Para 25 ds., with rubber nuts, &c., to F. G. Guimaraes—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Recruit, Sadler, of and 23 ds. from Demerara, with molasses, old iron, &c., to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Henrietta, (of Boston,) Nicholson, Ruatan Island 23 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Nancy W. Smith, Tooker, Port Royal, S. C., 12 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Jones, Smith & Co.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 7 ds., with railroad ties to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Palma, Rankin, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Newbern, N C., 5 ds., with naval stores to James Patterson.

Schr. Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Pacific, Toller, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Lanphear, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Winged Racer, Hawes, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wanata, Swinnerton, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Graham, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Urbana, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket.

Schr. White Wing, Wilson, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Bolt, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohasset.

Schr. Edwin R. Bennett, Grant, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Columbia, for Havana; Tybee, for St. Domingo; Vicksburg, for Cape Haytien; Dakota, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; barks Queen of Hearts from Liverpool; R. A. Allen, from New-York; brigs Minnehaha, from Turk's Island; Goodwin, from Baltimore; Elmira, from Hoboken.

Below, bark Bolivia, from Cape Coast, Africa.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Arr. barks Neptune, from Cienfuegos; Fanny Lewis, from Inagua.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 15.—Arr. barks Maggie V. Hugg, from Richmond, bound to Rio; Yankee, from Santos, for orders.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Cathedral, (of Montreal,) Webb, arr. 14th, and anchored on the Bar, came up this afternoon, and reports: Aug. 9, lat. 34 22, lon. 72 55, experienced a gale from N. E., lasting 24 hours, during which lost and split sails and sprung a leak, leaking 700 strokes per hour, and now has 11½ feet of water in the hold; had all hands at the pumps continually, and the crew becoming exhausted, was obliged to put into this port for repairs; Aug. 8, Frederick Clock, carpenter, a native of Bremen, aged 40 years, died on board and was buried at sea; 12th, lat. 36 39, lon. 74, was boarded by a boat from the whaling schr. Elbridge Gerry, (of Provincetown,) 5 months out, with 110 bbls. sperm-oil, the crew of which remained on board 12 hours, assisting at the pumps.

The bark Atalanta, (N. G.,) Hagemann, from Bremen, arr. 14th, and anchored in Lower Bay, came up this A. M., and is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co.

Spoken.

No date, by ship Frank N. Thayer, off the Cape, spoke ship Centaur, from Rangoon for Liverpool.

Aug. 12, lat. 34 29, lon. 72 25, bark Angelo P., from Cardiff for New-York.

July 23, by bark Mimi, in lat. 28 14, lon. 51 23, spoke bark Oceana, (Swed.,) from Malaga for New-York.

July 15, by bark August, in lat. 48 13, lon. 45 55, spoke bark Matador, (N. G.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 40 ds. out; Aug. 5, lat. 42 28, lon. 64 32, passed ship Importer, bound E.

Whalers.

The brig John M. Burns, (of New-Orleans,) Arnett, from Matanzas, arr. 14th, reports, Aug. 5, off Cape Hatteras, spoke whaling schr. Elbridge Gerry, (of Provincetown,) with 30 bbls. sperm-oil; Ellen Redman, (of Fairhaven,) 22 months out, with 320 bbls. sperm-oil; and schr. Agate, (of Provincetown,) with 45 bbls. sperm-oil.

The ship Frank N. Thayer reports July 13, lat. 5 40 N., lon. 37, spoke whaling bark Morning Star, for New-Bedford.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—The steam-ship Crescent City, from New-York, arrived here this morning. Also arr. bark [illegible], from New-York.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Aug. 15.—The Anchor line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. [illegible], from New-York Aug. 3, for Glasgow, arr. here this afternoon.

LARGE FANS,

NEW STYLES AND SIZES,

OF

WOOD, IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL,

WITH PLAIN AND DECORATED SILK TOPS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square.

American Institute Fair,

1871.

Report of Judges upon GILT and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS and BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:

"We fully agree that the bronze statuettes are superior to any [illegible] The bronzes, especially the large pieces [illegible] the French [illegible] the country. The glass chandeliers [illegible] the celebrated Osler manufacture, (English,) [illegible] The glass is of unusual whiteness."

W. B. OGDEN, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Acting Recording Secretary.

SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

WAREROOMS OF

Mitchell, Vance & Co.,

No. 597 Broadway, New-York.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 Lombard-st., London.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Commercial Credits, Cable Transfers,

CIRCULAR LETTERS

FOR TRAVELERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

THROUGH

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 16 Dutch-st.